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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

U.S.-USSR Arms Talks Resume in Geneva AA 1
'Ball in West's Court' [Mnatsakanov] AA 1
Soviet Media Assess Western Diarmament Stance AA 2
Zero Option 'Unrealistic' [Zholkver] AA 2
NATO Excludes Anglo-French Missiles [Mnatsakanov] AA 3
UK Potential Must Be Considered [Ponomarev] AA 3
UK 'Pawn' in U.S. 'Game' [IZVESTIYA 27 Jan] AA 4
France Must Figure In Balance [Aleksandrov] AA 5
Moscow Examines U.S.-USSR Arms Balance AA 6
Kulikov Interviewed on Disarmament Issues AA 7
[East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG 25 Jan]
Bogdanov Article Views U.S. Nuclear Arms Policy AA 10
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 12 Jan]
IZVESTIYA Discloses U.S. Nuclear Warfare Plans AA 13
[Soldatov, 20 Jan]
PRAVDA Asks 'Responsible' Reply to Pact Proposals AA 14
[25 Jan]
Polish MBFR Negotiator Cited on Pact Offer AA 15
TASS: FRG Citizens Oppose U.S. Missile Deployment AA 16

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Executive Ends Latest Session in Moscow BB 1
[PRAVDA 22 Jan]
Expanded Role for Poland BB 2

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan's State of Union Address Criticized A 1
[Chernyshev]
PRAVDA Questions Veracity of Reagan Lenin Quote A 2
[Vishnevskiy, 27 Jan]
Reagan Boston Remarks on Corporate Tax Noted A 3
[Pakhomov]
PRAVDA Scores New U.S. 'Propaganda' Committee A 4
[Korionov, 22 Jan]
TASS Reports U.S. Military Plans for Space A 4
Moscow TV on MX Tests; Shows Demonstrators A 5
[Starodomskaya]
Moscow TV Program Discloses CIA 'Activities' A 6
[Borovik]
Soviet Books on U.S. 'Terrorism' Reviewed A 6
[PRAVDA 24 Jan]

CHINA

Moscow Weekly Assesses Chinese 5-Year Plan B 1
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 4]
PRC Musician's Ashes Returned at Moscow Ceremony B 2
IZVESTIYA Report [20 Jan] B 2
TASS Report B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Militarism Seen as 'Dangerous Trend' C 1
[Dunayev]
Significance of Hokkaido Tunnel [Olin] C 1
Tsushima Strait Blockade [Tsvetov] C 2
U.S. Carrier, Submarine in Japanese Port C 3
Kim Tae-chung Scores ROK, U.S. Leaders C 3
PRAVDA Cites DPRK Move To End U.S.-ROK Presence C 3
[23 Jan]

SOUTH ASIA

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Fuel Problems in Afghanistan D 1
Soviet Troops Share Fuel D 1
[Ksenofontov in TRUD 20 Jan]
RSFSR Delegation Ends Kabul Visit 27 Jan D 2
Joint USSR-DRA Film on April Revolution Ready D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Ustinov-Le Trong Tan Meeting E 1
[22 Jan]
U.S. Aims To Use ASEAN 'Reserves' for Own Ends E 1
[Belskiy in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Jan]
Symposium Results on Chemical Warfare Analyzed E 3
[PRAVDA]

EASTERN EUROPE

GDR Education Minister in Moscow for Talks F 1
[ADN]
Meets With Komsomol First Secretary [ADN] F 1
Comparison of Gromyko Return From GDR F 1
Ceausescu Statement Supports Prague Proposals F 1
Hungarian Defense Minister Visits Soviet Troops F 2
[Yakovlev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Jan]
Soviet-Hungarian Trade Protocol Signed in Moscow F 2
[IZVESTIYA 24 Jan]

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG's Genscher Supports U.S. Missile Deployment G 1
[Mnatsakanov]
Swedish Premier Supports USSR Arms Proposal G 1
Swedish Neutrality, Relations With USSR Discussed G 1
[Kolchanov, Kopytin in TRUD 20 Jan]
French Position on Nuclear Forces Questioned G 3
[Bogachev]
IZVESTIYA Cites Vatican Paper Denouncing Arms Race G 3
[IZVESTIYA 22 Jan]
Analysis of U.S. Presence in Mediterranean G 4
[Kovalev]
Intourist, Aeroflot Offices in London Bombed G 6

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Mubarak Arrives on Visit to Washington H 1
[Mnatsakanov]
Talks Held With Reagan H 1
Mideast 'Peace' Discussed H 1
Radio Peace & Progress Comment H 1
Moscow Examines U.S. Plans 'To Isolate' Iran H 2
IZVESTIYA Views Israel-Lebanese Talks H 4
[Geyvandov, 20 Jan]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SWAPO Leader: Cubans Not Linked to Namibia Issue J 1
TASS Examines Israeli Military Aid to Zaire J 1
Ethiopian Navy Chief Returns Home From USSR J 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Jan]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Chilean Communists Advocate Opposition Unity K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Editorializes on Tasks of Soviet Press [27 Jan] R 1
Criticism of Supplies, Production Discussed R 2
[Sinitsyn]
Central Press Calls for Adherence to Leninism R 3
PRAVDA 21 Jan Editorial R 3
IZVESTIYA 22 Jan Editorial R 5
Leninist Principles of Party Leadership Viewed R 7
[Yermolayev]
PRAVDA Reviews Anthology on CPSU Tasks R 8
[Pavlov, 18 Jan]
Labor Discipline Problems in Alma-Ata Viewed R 10
[Glukhovtsev]
Voznesenskiy Discusses Rural Labor Discipline R 11
Continuity of Working Traditions Urged R 11
[Kolobkov]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Devotes Full Page to Letters [18 Jan] R 12
Recent Leader Appearances, Activities Reported R 12
Shevardnadze at Factory Meeting R 12
Solmentsev at Irrigation Meeting R 12
Rashidov at Uzbek Komsomol Plenum R 12
Demichev, Zimyanin at Soiree for Poet R 13
Demichev at Soiree for Actor R 13
Rashidov, Party Aktiv R 13
RSFSR Ministry Given Control of Historical Sites R 14
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 19 Jan]
Correction to Report on Minister Change R 14

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Grishin Outlines Moscow's Economic Plans S 1
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 15 Jan]
Briefs: Turkmen Oil, Gas Resources; Kyzlkum Gas Deposits; New Uzbek Dam S 7

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1438 Earth Satellite Launched 27 Jan U 1
Ukraine Institute Describes Venus Landscapes U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Moscow TV Views Upcoming DOSAAF Congress V 1
Preparations Described V 1
DOSAAF Activities V 2
Kirghiz DOSAAF Congress Held, Chairman Named V 3
[SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 13 Jan]

U.S.-USSR ARMS TALKS RESUME IN GENEVA

LD271159 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Geneva January 27 TASS -- The Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe resumed here today with a plenary meeting of the delegations.

The Soviet delegation to the talks is led by Ambassador Yuliy Kvitsinskiy. The U.S. delegation is headed by Ambassador Paul Nitze.

'Ball in West's Court'

LD271812 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 27 Jan 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Edward Mnatsakanov]

[Text] A new, very important and perhaps even decisive round in Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe began in Geneva today. A great deal depends on their outcome. It is a question of whether the vicious circle of the nuclear missiles race in Europe will finally be broken and the level of military confrontation between the two military-political blocs (?reduced) or, on the other hand, whether the United States will [word indistinct] the land of Western Europe with hundreds of its newest Pershings and cruise missiles. If this occurs, a new situation will arise in Europe which will be extraordinarily dangerous for all its countries and peoples as well as for universal peace as a whole.

What instructions have the Soviet and American delegations brought to Geneva? What kind of diplomatic baggage? As far as our position is concerned, it was set out in the report delivered by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov on 21 December last year and is well known. We are prepared to go to a position in which the Soviet Union would retain in Europe only as many missiles as Britain and France have and not a single one more. In other words, in relation to the United States, we would not have a single missile in Europe. This would be an authentic "zero option" -- zero for both sides. The proposal made by Comrade Andropov is a balanced compromise proposal, a just and honest one which does not prejudice either side. It provides a truly real opportunity to reach accord [dogovorennost] and the whole world is aware of this.

And now for the other side's position. If one is to judge from the numerous statements by American figures, including the President himself, and from the enormous number of comments and judgments by American observers, then a rather dismal picture emerges. Before he left for Geneva the leader of the U.S. delegation, Paul Nitze, was asked whether he had the necessary flexibility to attain an agreement with the Soviet Union. Nitze's reply: I do not think so and it is not my duty to have flexibility.

Commenting on this and similar utterances, the Western press comes to the conclusion that the United States has nothing to propose at the Geneva talks other than Reagan's same "zero option" which envisages unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union, is absolutely unacceptable and can only block any possible accords. The U.S. Government and President Reagan cannot, of course, ignore the enormous effect which the new Soviet proposals have had throughout the world, especially in Europe. Among broad circles of European and American opinion, understanding is growing that the much-vaunted "zero option" cannot be a basis for talks. Even such figures as Franz-Josef Strauss and Margaret Thatcher [words indistinct] have called this option "illusory". In these conditions Reagan and his team are obliged to maneuver to assure everyone of their desire for a just agreement.

But these are words. As for facts, if one is to judge only from headlines in Western papers -- I have some of them jotted down here -- then there is a total absence of new ideas on the part of the United States. There is a total muddle, a lack of any commonsense and, finally, a total unwillingness to conclude any kind of reasonable agreement at Geneva.

So we shall have to watch carefully how things proceed in that Swiss city. As yet it is too early to draw any kind of conclusions; but it is not yet too late to stop the fatal slide towards a new phase in the nuclear arms race. The ball is now in the West's court.

SOVIET MEDIA ASSESS WESTERN DISARMAMENT STANCE

Zero Option 'Unrealistic'

LD280034 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Aleksandr Zholkver comments on the resumption of Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe:

The general opinion now seems to be that the latest Soviet proposals give a new favorable impetus to the Geneva talks. That was how the present situation was also described by the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. It is widely believed that the proposals outlined at the end of December by the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov made it possible to reach agreement at the talks, which at first were delayed for a long time and then blocked by the United States.

There are at least three Soviet proposals on the negotiating table, that is, to eliminate all the nuclear weapons in Europe, or to reduce them by two-thirds; or limit the number of Soviet and NATO missiles by the present British and French level and then lower that level and at the same time reduce the number of nuclear capable bombers on both sides.

In none of those cases there would be any need to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which today is the biggest danger to peace not only in Europe but also far beyond it. It is not accidental that already more than 3 million citizens of the FRG have put their signatures to the so-called Krefeld Appeal aimed against the deployment of the nuclear missiles. In Britain more than 60 percent of the people polled are also against the deployment of those weapons. Recently the prime minister of Sweden, Olof Palme, said that nobody will be able to win a nuclear war, everybody will lose it, and he added that peace could be achieved through talks and not bellicose statements. The prime minister of Greece, Andreas Papandreou, also spoke out for serious talks on the disarmament problem. He pointed out that the Soviet proposals could open a new way for bringing viewpoints closer together and helping progress at the talks.

Unfortunately one can't say so far the same about the American stand. Judging by the latest statement of President Reagan, Washington continues to stick the old pseudo-zero option, which actually demands that the Soviet Union disarm unilaterally. Meanwhile the unrealistic nature of such a stand by the United States is now being admitted practically everywhere. Representatives of the social democratic parties of Western Europe at their conference in Bonn recently pressed Washington to give up what were said to be maximal demands. Today even the leader of the West German conservatives, Franz-Josef Strauss, admits the illusory nature of the American Zero option.

Incidentally, that is also admitted by many prominent political leaders in the United States itself. A few days ago the former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Paul Warnke, again stressed that the stubbornness with which Washington clings to the zero option makes progress towards reducing nuclear arms more difficult.

And such well-known American diplomats as Watson and Harrison, writing in THE NEW YORK TIMES, have warned that those who still hope to intimidate the Soviet Union, and failing that to start and win a nuclear war, are people who, whether they like it or not, are pushing the world towards a catastrophe.

So there are plenty of warnings and many constructive proposals. Now the ball is in Washington's court.

NATO Excludes Anglo-French Missiles

LD280040 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1945 GMT 27 Jan 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] I would like to draw your attention to one question which has a direct bearing on the Geneva negotiations -- the question of the West's reaction to the new Soviet proposals. You might ask how anyone could object to the Soviet Union's readiness to reduce the number of its missiles and maintain in Europe only the number of missiles possessed by Britain and France -- not one more -- if, of course, the United States abandons the deployment of its new nuclear missiles in Europe. But object they do.

First they assure us that the British and French nuclear missiles are not included in the NATO system -- they are, supposedly purely national. Second, the Anglo-French missiles are less powerful than Soviet missiles and cannot be compared. But this, comrades, is false reasoning. How can it be that the nuclear missiles of NATO member-countries are not NATO's? Against whom are they directed if not against the Soviet Union and its allies? How can they not be counted if we are seeking a real agreement on the single, possible principle of equality and equal security? As for the lack of power of the British and French missiles, the assertions are also thoroughly false. Of course, our missiles, including those known as SS-20's are awe-inspiring weapons. But the Anglo-French missiles are no toys either. They carry an equivalent quantity of nuclear warheads, and moreover, it is planned to significantly increase this number in coming years. So panic-stricken calculations about the weakness of one and the almost super-natural power of the other are made only so as to justify one's own arms race.

I have recently been in the FRG. I listened attentively to statements by state figures of that country and acquainted myself with newspaper commentaries. And this is what I found striking: Speaking of his attachment to peace and European security, Chancellor Kohl, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher and other government figures averred that they stood for a so-called absolute zero solution to the nuclear missile problem in Europe. We, they said, do not want to see any nuclear missiles in Europe, neither Soviet nor American. Well, that sounds attractive, doesn't it? But there's a snag hidden in this too. In their reasonings, neither Kohl nor Genscher say a word about British or French nuclear weapons, as if they do not exist. But they do. The Soviet Union and its allies cannot fail to take account of this. Thus Bonn's absolute zero is in no way different from that same zero option of Reagan's.

UK Potential Must Be Considered

LD271819 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 27 Jan 83

["Equal Security for All" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 27 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The London TIMES frankly admits today that the British nuclear deterrent is "committed to NATO", and that Britain and France, whether they like it or not, are linked with Europe, whereas the British missiles are aimed at targets which are integrated with those covered by the United States.

The newspaper leaves no doubt that both British and American weapons, owned now by London, are constantly perfected and can reach the territory of the Soviet Union, its main, vital centres -- most populated, and most developed economically. These weapons are also capable of hitting similar centres in the territory of the Soviet allies.

The Soviet nuclear potential is opposed by the nuclear forces of the United States, Britain and France combined. In order to ensure a possibility of the West's advantage over the Soviet Union, London official circles claim Britain's nuclear potential is rather insignificant, and, therefore, should not be taken into account. But is it really so? Analysis of official British data shows that Britain has more than sixty Polaris missiles on submarines. There are three warheads on each missile, and six warheads on modernised ones. At present, in line with the "special nuclear relationship" between Britain and the United States, the British Government opted for a replacement of the Polaris missiles in the nineties with Trident-1 and then Trident-2 missiles, each carrying up to 14 warheads. This replacement will allow Britain to increase its nuclear force 20 times. Naturally, together with the French nuclear weapons, Britain's potential cannot and will not be omitted from calculations by the Soviet side. A legitimate question arises in this connection: is there a way out of the situation? The way out should be sought in a radical reduction of nuclear armaments on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security for all, rather than in the launching of another spiral of the nuclear arms race in Europe.

The Soviet side, given the consent of other nuclear powers, is ready to make the European Continent altogether free of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons, or cut the medium-range systems to less than one third, the obligatory condition being a strict account of the existing realities and non-admission of the disruption of the balance of forces established over decades.

The Soviet Union does not seek nor want unilateral advantages. Its very readiness to cut the number of its missiles in Europe down to the amount owned by Britain and France attests to the USSR's sincere striving to strengthen peace and avert war. Moreover, if the number of British and French missiles was cut further, the number of Soviet missiles would be also cut by the same figure. Naturally, along with this, there should be an accord on reducing down to the equal levels from both sides also the number of medium-range nuclear weapons-carrying aircraft, possessed in the region by the USSR and NATO countries. What is needed to reach such an accord is only good will of the West.

UK 'Pawn' in U.S. 'Game'

LD272125 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 27 TASS -- The prospect of being involved in a nuclear conflict as a bridgehead, and, consequently, a target for a retaliatory strike is little suited even for the British military-industrial circles, IZVESTIYA, writes today.

Even the London TIMES which always supported unconditionally the governmental policy of playing up to Washington's nuclear ambitions recently expressed the concern that after the deployment of 160 cruise missiles, if the worst comes to the worst, they would be used by U.S. servicemen in charge of them. In other words, if a situation should emerge which the Pentagon would deem strategically advantageous for dealing a first strike, U.S. cruise missiles would be launched from British land and at the command from Washington, not London.

Therefore, the TIMES picked up the theme of "establishment of double control" over U.S. nuclear ammunition on British land which, as it puts, could reassure those who fear that nuclear war might break out by error or who have no trust for Washington.

To reassure, IZVESTIYA asks. [sentence as received] Maybe so, but this is not the solution of the problem. Where is the guarantee that the British will really be able to veto the use of their country as a pawn sacrificed in Washington's nuclear game?

France Must Ensure in Balance

LD280054 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Andrey Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] According to AFP, France has deployed nine new strategic missiles at the Plateau d'Albion in the southeast of the country. This news of an increase in the French nuclear potential could have been passed over without mention, writes our observer Andrey Aleksandrov were it not for an important circumstance. The French Government protests vigorously against its nuclear weapons being counted into the overall balance of the forces of the two opposing military-political groups in Europe, without, nevertheless, denying that France's military potential is an element in the total Western potential. Furthermore, in the appropriate circumstances Paris has nothing against demonstrating the impressive power of its nuclear strike force. But when it comes down to including the nuclear weapons of the American Atlantic allies, France and Great Britain, in the analysis of forces in Europe by adding these to those of the United States, Paris tries to minimize their importance by presenting them as a paper tiger.

The French nuclear weapons, however, are far from negligible; with the deployment of these nine new missiles, the French ground-based nuclear force amounts, according to AFP, to 18 S-3 missiles with a range of 3,500 km and a total power of 85 megatons, which is the equivalent of 4,660 atomic bombs of the kind dropped by the United States on Hiroshima.

In addition, France has 36 aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons, as well as a nuclear submarine fleet. France and Great Britain possess at the moment more than one-fourth of the NATO aircraft capable of carrying medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. It is also noteworthy that France and Great Britain are consistently perfecting and increasing their nuclear weapons. It is also to be noted that the two countries' missiles are targeted on sites in the USSR and other European socialist countries.

The refusal to take into account the French and British missiles in the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on medium-range weapons in the European zone amounts to the West's implicit claim to supremacy. It is well-known, writes our observer, that the French Socialist leaders share the false view of Washington regarding a military-strategic imbalance in Europe in favor of the Soviet Union, according to which the Soviet SS-20 creates a problem for the security of West Europe. This is why the Pershing II American missiles have to be deployed in order to force the Russians to negotiate seriously, as was stated recently by Jacques Huntzinger, the Socialist Party's national secretary for international questions.

Adopting Huntzinger's logic, France's deployment of its nine new strategic missiles ought also to be seen as a method of putting the screws on those treacherous Russians. Everything points to the fact that Paris is still counting on its unilateral position, and that it considers Reagan's zero option as the only real basis for the Soviet-American negotiations at Geneva on the medium-range weapons in the European zone.

This solution, though, is totally unacceptable for the Soviet Union, because it provides for the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament and the dismantling of all the Soviet medium-range missiles, while the Atlantic countries' nuclear missiles will remain intact, and will even register a marked increase.

By taking a stand in favor of this unrealistic line of the United States at the Geneva talks, Paris seems to be banking on the sterility of these negotiations and on the inevitability of the deployment in Europe of new American missiles. But this is not inevitable, stresses our observer. There certainly is a way out of the situation, but this does not lie in the whipping-up in Europe of a new stage of the nuclear arms race, but in a radical reduction on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security. That is the essence of the Soviet proposals and the Soviet stance at the Geneva negotiations. The Soviet Union accepts having in the European zone only as many missiles as France and Great Britain, and accepts dismantling in Europe all the weapons that exceed this, including our most sophisticated missiles, and the Soviet Union is prepared to fix equal levels for the relevant types of aircraft.

MOSCOW EXAMINES U.S.-USSR ARMS BALANCE

LD271232 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] The problem of the Soviet-American balance of armed forces is the subject of our commentary contributed by observer (Rudolf Kolchanov), and this is what he writes:

For the umpteenth time the United States' Administration, through President Reagan, declares that the Soviet Union has an alleged military superiority. To prove this Washington is busy falsifying facts, taking some components out of the overall mass of strategic weaponry. First it starts talking of only land-based missiles, leaving alone the American submarines equipped with intercontinental missiles. Then Washington removes the heavy bombers from the category of strategic weapons, although the United States has an advantage in these bombers as well as in missile carrying submarines.

This approach runs counter to the very foundation of the official talk about the so-called strategic triad of the Pentagon. This triad consists of intercontinental ballistic missiles, nuclear-missile carrying submarines and strategic bombers. For domestic consumption, so to say, the Pentagon always considers all these components together but for the sake of propaganda it divides the triad to its advantage. But for the combined strategic nuclear delivery vehicles there is rough parity between the United States and the Soviet Union. More than that, the United States has a superiority for the combined explosive power of its nuclear warheads.

And now a few words about conventional armaments. They are rather diverse and not uniform in their structure and organization. For example, the combat strength of an American division stands at 19,000 men and that of a West German division is even larger, 20,000. As for one division in the armies of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, it is not more than 11,000 men strong. According to the main indices the overall picture is this: NATO has a superiority over the Warsaw Treaty Organization for the total number of servicemen, for the number of combat-ready divisions, for antitank weapons and has about the same amount of artillery and tanks. NATO is slightly behind the Warsaw Treaty Organization for the number of tactical aircraft. But on the whole, as the Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov has stressed again and again, there is a rough balance of strength in conventional armaments.

The nuclear program for the eighties, launched by President Reagan, has the aim of establishing a strategic superiority of the United States over the Soviet Union. Washington would like to upset the present parity, the current rough balance of armed forces and armaments between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, to get ahead, to win military superiority. This design is as pointless as it is dangerous. It is pointless because no efforts by the United States, even extreme efforts to get a tangible advantage, not to speak of superiority, are futile. If the current White House leaders challenge us, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov warned, and start deploying the MX missiles the Soviet Union will retaliate by deploying a new intercontinental ballistic missile of the same class and its characteristics will in no way be inferior to the MX missile.

The Soviet Union will manage, if need be, to effectively and duly respond to other threats by Washington as well. But we are opposed to military rivalry. Development of qualitatively new types of weaponry can make control of the weaponry difficult or even impossible. The new stage in the arms race would undermine international stability and would greatly intensify the danger of a nuclear war breaking out.

For this reason exactly we urge the United States to call off plans for a buildup in nuclear armaments and not to upset the established balance of strength. The Soviet Union advocates a lower level in military confrontation. We would be willing to have in the European zone exactly as few missiles as Britain and France would have and to reduce in Europe all the other missiles, including our most modern ones. We are willing also to fix equal levels for appropriate aircraft. In general, we want to see Europe ultimately completely free of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. This would be a real, not a sham, zero option.

KULIKOV INTERVIEWED ON DISARMAMENT ISSUES

AU261400 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 25 Jan 83 p 4

["Answers of Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the joint forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states, to questions of BERLINER ZEITUNG" in Moscow -- date of interview not given]

[Text] The peace initiative put forth by the Warsaw Pact states in their Prague declaration continues to attract much attention throughout the world. Even in bourgeois circles the demand is being raised that the West, NATO, should deal with the extensive, specific proposals on all aspects of arms limitation and disarmament, renunciation of force, a freeze on nuclear weapons arsenals, gradual nuclear disarmament, ban on various means of mass destruction, as well as lowering the level of conventional arms and forces, eliminating foreign bases and reducing armament expenditures. The Prague meeting participants expressly welcomed the unilateral Soviet commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as well as the Soviet offer of 21 December 1982 to reduce its intermediate-range missiles in Europe to the number of British and French missiles if NATO renounced new U.S. missiles, and to establish a balance in the number of aircraft carrying nuclear weapons. These two steps of the Soviet Union were explained by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the joint forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states, in an interview with the BERLINER ZEITUNG correspondent in Moscow.

Question: Some representatives of the West declare that they "see nothing worthwhile in the USSR's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons," because the Soviet Union is superior in the field of conventional forces. What can you tell us regarding this assertion?

Answer: The majority of the states and broad sections of world public opinion assess the Soviet Union's decision to renounce the nuclear first strike as an historic event in the struggle to avert a nuclear war. The UN General Assembly highly valued this decision and called it a big step forward on the road toward strengthening international security. Had the other nuclear powers adopted an equally clear and definite commitment, they would have too made a weighty contribution toward reducing the nuclear threat and preventing nuclear war.

Only such politicians can see "nothing worthwhile" in the USSR commitment who have made preparations for a military conflict the basis of their policy, who aim at direct confrontation and who, regardless of the consequences, are ready to use nuclear weapons in a war. These politicians -- and they have openly declared themselves in the United States -- count on thus gaining the "upper hand" in war. For this reason they do not by any means regard it as a catastrophe. To this day they are toying with the idea of preventive nuclear strikes.

In other words, the attitude toward the first use or nonuse of nuclear weapons is of such importance today that it has essentially become the criterion for assessing each state's policy as a whole. What is it aimed at -- at developing cooperation based on equal rights or at confrontation, at preserving security at the lowest possible military level or at a reckless arms race? A great deal depends on the answer to this question, even in the final analysis all of life on earth.

Western Arguments in Contradiction With Truth

Not all Western representatives boast of their desire for war. Many camouflage themselves with suitable explanations. In NATO, the following "argument" has been invented to explain the aversion to following the USSR's example: The Soviet Union renounces the use of nuclear weapons because the Warsaw Pact possesses a superiority regarding conventional weapons and under certain circumstances could make use of them. Such arguments, however, are not in accordance with the truth.

In his answers to a TASS correspondent's questions on 7 December 1982 USSR defense minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov convincingly showed that the NATO bloc is superior to the Warsaw Pact with regard to overall personnel strength, the number of combat-ready divisions and antitank weapons, and that it has approximately the same numerical strength with regard to artillery and tanks. NATO lags behind the Warsaw Pact with regard to the number of tactical aircraft, but on the whole there is an approximate balance of forces between the two alliances with regard to conventional weapons.

As far as the prattle about the "possible use of conventional weapons" by the USSR is concerned, it is quite off the mark. The socialist countries have repeatedly, within and outside of the United Nations, proposed to conclude an agreement on the nonuse of force. They proposed that the participating countries of the CSCE mutually renounce the use of nuclear and conventional weapons in the area stipulated by the Helsinki Final Act. How did the NATO states react to these proposals? They left them unanswered. Instead they continued to invent fairy tales about the "Soviet military threat," and to work out variants for "limited," "protracted" and other types of nuclear war.

In the report of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 21 December 1982 the whole world was told that we are ready to "also conclude an agreement on the sides abstaining from first use not only of nuclear but also of conventional weapons." Now the ball is in the Western court. It is not necessary to look for a hidden meaning in the USSR proposal -- it is dictated only by one thing, by the concern for preserving peace, the concern for the fate of civilization.

The United States Cheats About the Course of Negotiations

Question: The representatives of the West and East express opposite views on the course of the negotiations on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. What are the causes of such different points of view?

Answer: The question is justified. Indeed the representatives of the U.S. Administration are trying to create the impression among the West European public that a constructive, businesslike discussion is taking place at the negotiations about limiting nuclear arms in Europe, that there is some "forward movement."

Actually -- and the Soviet Union states this quite frankly as a participant in the negotiations -- no such think is happening there. The U.S. delegation has not budged one inch from its original so-called "zero option," has not given up its attempts to dictate its conditions to the Soviet Union, conditions which are incompatible with either the legitimate interests of the Soviet Union and those of the Warsaw Pact allies or with solving the task of limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

Why is it that the Americans are leveling demands at the negotiations that are obviously unacceptable to the other side and at the same time are presenting things as though everything is in order at the Geneva negotiations? In our opinion this is being done because the United States is not interested in a positive outcome of the negotiations. Washington would like to gain time for the deployment of its intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe in order to subsequently present both the Warsaw Pact member-states and its own NATO allies with faits accomplis.

Adviser to the assistant secretary of state Burt stated on 15 September 1982 in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: "If we had not opened the negotiations with the Russians it would have been impossible to compel the allies to take the risk of deploying missiles on their territory. The antiwar movement in Western Europe is increasingly growing and this could jeopardize the December 1979 NATO decision on stationing intermediate-range missiles. In such a situation it was necessary to create the impression among the allies that we (that is, the United States) are earnestly striving for progress in the matter of nuclear arms limitation."

In order to "create an impression" it is necessary for the U.S. side to display the "desire" to reach an agreement. And to prevent the negotiations from obstructing the deployment of missiles, they must be conducted in such a way as to mark time. It is necessary for this purpose to give the Soviet Union an ultimatum, to insist on the "zero option," which requires a unilateral disarmament of the USSR, in the full awareness that the Soviet side will reject demands made in the form of an ultimatum in any case. The idea is so simple. And at some later moment the U.S. representatives will state: There is nothing else the United States can do but deploy the new ballistic and cruise missiles in Europe since the USSR is avoiding a real reduction in its intermediate-range nuclear weapons. As is well known, the Soviet Union has in the meantime submitted the proposal to reduce the potentials of the sides to one-third and on a mutual basis to even completely renounce all types of nuclear weapons which are intended to destroy targets in Europe -- both, intermediate-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

In his speech at the festive session on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, put forth a new initiative. He stated: "We are prepared, among other things, to agree that the Soviet Union retain in Europe only as many missiles as Great Britain and France possess together and not a single one more." What does this mean? This means that the USSR would dismantle hundreds of missiles, including several dozens of the latest ones, known in the West as 22-20's. On the Soviet side there would only be left the equivalent of what corresponds to the weapons of Great Britain and France. It has been proposed at the same time that equal levels be achieved concerning the number of intermediate-range carrier aircraft of both the USSR and NATO.

Washington Avoids a Specific Limitation

It cannot be overlooked that with the existing relationship of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union really constitute a solution based on equal rights and which aims at the security of both sides. These proposals do not require a mutual disarmament from anyone, do not claim any military superiority, and at the same time are a radical solution to the nuclear arms problem in Europe.

The White House rejected this new Soviet initiative at once and, as before, preference was given to President Reagan's onesided "zero option." The question is, strictly speaking, who is avoiding an actual limitation of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe? It is the United States that would like to bring about, instead of an agreement, an exacerbation of the situation and an even more dangerous nuclear confrontation in Europe.

Question: It has been reported in the press that the practical preparations for deploying the Pershing II and cruise missiles are in progress in NATO countries (Great Britain, Italy, the FRG). It was underscored in this context that deploying these missiles enhances Western Europe's security. What in your view are the possible consequences of the implementation of the plans for the stationing of new intermediate-range U.S. missiles in Europe?

Balance of Forces Seriously Endangered

Answer: From the military point of view all American intermediate-range weapons which are being moved forward to our borders are de facto expanding the U.S. strategic nuclear potential that is based on the American Continent and aimed at the Soviet Union. The new American intermediate-range missiles deployed in West Europe would become for the USSR and the countries of the socialist community an inseparable part, and a very dangerous part of the general strategic arsenal of the United States. According to the Pentagon, these missiles are not intended as an answer to the Soviet SS-20 missiles and they are not intended for the defense of the U.S. allies. With their range of over 2,500 km and their high accuracy, they are intended for our state and military leadership organs, the intercontinental ballistic missiles and other strategic objects. Moreover, the approach time of the Pershing II missile is about 6 minutes -- that is a first-strike weapon.

If one looks not at the propaganda but at the businesslike discussion of the problem, then former U.S. Defense Secretary Brown sets a good example with his statement that by deploying these missiles the United States would obtain a clear-cut, incontestable strategic advantage. It is clear that both the regional and strategic balance of forces between the USSR and the United States will be seriously disturbed. In other words, what is involved is not merely the intention to add another 572 missiles to the NATO arsenal, but rather a qualitative change in the strategic situation in favor of the United States.

The Soviet Union will not permit this. The leadership of the Soviet state has already repeatedly pointed out that the USSR will find a way to answer this threat. The balance will be restored but at a higher level of nuclear weapons.

With the deployment of the new American missiles the nuclear threat to Western Europe will be increased. For this reason it is not a raising but a reduction in the level of military confrontation that must be carried out. And the USSR has submitted important proposals in this respect.

As Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, declared in his speech at the 22 November plenum: We advocate a "search for a sound and mutually acceptable basis for resolving the most complicated problems, especially of course the problem of containing the arms race in the field of both nuclear and conventional weapons."

BOGDANOV ARTICLE VIEWS U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS POLICY

PM261125 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Jan 83 Second Edition p 5

[Article under the rubric "Weapon of Truth" by Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute: "In the Grip of Nuclear Madness"]

[Text] At present it is the most bellicose groupings that are setting the tone in the politics of the United States and the NATO bloc headed by it. Their class hatred for socialism often prevails even over common sense. The Reagan administration's 2 years in office leave no doubt that its main task is the intensification and constant buildup of the military machine. The White House plans to spend at least $1.5 trillion on this in the coming 5 years or as much as the United States spent on military objectives in the first 30 years after World War II.

Why has the United States chosen the path of a colossal arms race and why is the mirage of military and, in particular, nuclear superiority now prevalent in U.S. leaders' "heroic dreams"? An analysis of their words and practical deeds points unambiguously toward the imperial design of reviving the era of U.S. hegemonism. In this respect, they are now saying in Washington, the danger of a universal nuclear catastrophe should be ignored. Read the wise words of the Republican administration's leaders and you will automatically come to the conclusion that they are acting on the premise that nuclear war is inevitable and even necessary. And that is why they are preparing to gain the upper hand in it and achieve victory.

The ruling group's philosophy was put metaphorically by Senator R. Russell, who said: "If we have to begin all over again (after a nuclear war) with another Adam and Eve, I would like them to be American, not Russian, and I would like them to be preserved on the American Continent, not in Europe." The supreme responsibility rests on those who are transforming the unthinkable -- nuclear catastrophe -- into the permissible. Washington is conducting the kind of arms race and creating and deploying the kind of weapon systems that imply that it firmly intends to unleash a nuclear catastrophe.

The problem of the arms race launched by the United States virtually immediately after the end of World War II has always held a special place in Soviet-U.S. relations. In conducting such a policy the United States is pursuing many aims, but primarily the attainment of military superiority over the USSR and in favorable circumstances -- by a nuclear strike which, according to the imperial strategists' schemes, would resolve the historic conflict between socialism and capitalism. U.S. experts B. Blackman and A. Kaplan have calculated that from 1946 through 1973 the United States resorted to threats to use nuclear weapons 19 times (14 times against the Soviet Union and China). You do not need a high degree of insight to understand what lies behind the Reagan administration's spinning of the arms race flywheel: the desire to upset parity and, from a position of military superiority, to dictate U.S. terms to the Soviet Union and, ultimately, to the whole world.

The Reagan administration's hegemonist plans are shamelessly camouflaged behind the fanning of the "Soviet military threat" myth. This factor is not in itself new in the history of Soviet-U.S. relations. What is new is the scale of the impudent lies and falsifications which high-ranking White House figures do not disdain. The basest insinuations with regard to Soviet society and its leaders, groundless accusations concerning the use of chemical weapons and laments about Soviet people's nonbelief in God are currently circulating. The White House ideologists' scheme is to dehumanize us and present our society as abnormal. And if this is the case there is nothing terrible in using nuclear weapons to take retribution against such a society.

The fanning of the "Soviet military threat" myth is being accompanied by complaints about U.S. "lag." President Reagan recently stated that "in virtually every form of military power the Soviet Union now has a clear superiority." He is echoed by General Rowny, head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva strategic arms limitation and reduction talks: "Their ICBM's are very accurate and powerful" and they have "faultless control system. They have tremendous advantages...." What is the corollary of the countless statements of this kind? This: That unilateral U.S. rearmament is the preliminary condition for achieving any progress in the arms reduction talks with the Soviet Union. Since the United States has lagged behind it must make up the deficit, and the USSR must disarm unilaterally. The U.S. approach to the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe is also based on this false precondition. The intimidation by means of a nonexistent Soviet military superiority is accompanied by hysterical cries by high-ranking administration representatives about Moscow's intention of delivering a first nuclear strike, unleashing nuclear war and "devouring" Western Europe. And it follows from White House, State Department and Pentagon statements that if this does not happen today it will definitely happen tomorrow. A simple question arises: If Soviet policy is merely seeking a pretext for using force against the West, why does the sinister Soviet Union renounce the first use of nuclear weapons? And why does the benevolent United States ignore that step?

President Reagan once said that if the American people were aware of the facts they would never make mistakes. Quite right! The President further promised to present the facts and stir the Americans to join the efforts "aimed at restoring a security margin for America." The facts are not being presented, however, but distorted.

The truth is that the Soviet Union was compelled to respond to U.S. actions and to take measures to maintain its defense potential. The USSR took pains to establish parity and never thought of military superiority over the United States. But the buildup of the U.S. strategic arms has continued unabated. In the first half of the last decade alone, the following new weapons systems were deployed: 550 Minuteman III ICBM's each with three independently targetable warheads were adopted in place of Minuteman I. At the same time work was carried out to increase warhead capacity and to equip the Minuteman III missiles with remote targeting systems. Some 496 Poseidon C-3 ICBM's, each equipped with 10-14 warheads, were deployed on 31 nuclear submarines.

In the late seventies new nuclear submarines with Trident missiles began to be introduced into the naval forces, and the development, production and deployment of airborne, seaborne and land-based cruise missiles were conducted throughout the decade.

In strengthening its Armed Forces the Soviet Union was merely responding to the military preparations of those who threatened our country. At the same time, it has repeatedly proposed to the United States that the creation of new systems of weapons of mass destruction be abandoned. But all of these proposals remained unanswered although it was a matter of reciprocal commitments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES recently published an article by the prominent American journalist Anthony Lewis. One cannot disagree with his conclusion that may of the President's influential advisers want the arms race. R. Perle, a Pentagon leader who has been called an "intellectual hawk," and E. Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, A. Lewis writes, are convinced that "the United States must throw down the gauntlet to the USSR by a massive nuclear arms buildup." First, they believe U.S. nuclear superiority enables it to compel the Soviet Union to operate according to the U.S. diktat in regional conflicts. Second, the arms race will drain the USSR economically and force it to accede to the U.S. terms. The nuclear hawks' main aim, A. Lewis notes, is considerably more profound. It is to "force the Russians to change their system."

These schemes are by no means of least importance in the fact that the United States is not seeking reasonable, mutually acceptable agreements at the Geneva talks.

The celebration of the USSR's 60th anniversary was a moving demonstration of the triumph of socialism and its humane and noble ideals. It was again demonstrated that the striving to avert the threat of nuclear war from mankind was and remains the paramount concern of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The report of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arouse exceptional interst in all parts of the world. Important new peace initiatives were proclaimed from the Kremlin rostrum whose implementation could substantially mitigate the acuteness of international tension. After all, the future belongs to detente.

The ceremonial session in the Kremlin unanimously adopted the appeal "to the parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world." This document is a further convincing expression of the Soviet land's profound love of peace. The appeal confirms the Soviet Union's loyalty to the commitment not to be first to resort to the use of nuclear weapons and expresses a readiness to agree without delay on all aspects regarding the removal of nuclear weapons from the states' arsenals, to conclude the Soviet-U.S. talks rapidly and productively and to resolve all other problems created by the arms race.

New evidence of good will was provided by the conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee and the adoption of the Political Declaration there. It proposed the conclusion between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. It should not be forgotten, however, that we are appealing for peace but will not permit our security to be threatened.

Historical experience teaches that you do not ask for peace, you win and defend it. Peace can only be defended by resolute struggle. That is precisely how our people act. The international situation makes it obligatory to maintain constant high vigilance and to double and treble one's efforts in the struggle to maintain peace.

IZVESTIYA DISCLOSES U.S. NUCLEAR WARFARE PLANS

PM261121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 4

["International Commentary" by correspondent V. Soldatov: "An Attack of Nuclear Ambition"]

[Text] New York -- At a recent congressional hearing U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger was asked: "Since the United States used atomic weapons first in World War II, can the Russians trust us while we implement such an extensive arms program?"

"The United States is not planning to use nuclear weapons first," C. Weinberger curtly replied, skirting the issue.

The secretary was not being sincere when he answered the congressman's question. This becomes evident on acquaintance with a secret Pentagon and U.S. National Security Council report that recently came into the possession of UPI. The document, whose authenticity was confirmed by a Pentagon representative, shows that the United States is conducting intensive preparations for a nuclear war against the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries and considers starting it a possibility. "Plans must be prepared for the first use of nuclear weapons and their further use if necessary," the document says. "If conventional methods of conducting hostilities, coupled with full mobilization, prove insufficient for ensuring a satisfactory conclusion to a war, the United States will be prepared to use nuclear weapons." In this case they mean the medium-range nuclear weapons which the United States intends to deploy in Western Europe.

It follows from the document that the Pentagon is preparing to wage a nuclear war using space weapons as well: "The Defense Department will carry out intensive development of technology and of a system for launching and operating space systems in order to ensure predominance in and support from space if necessary." Elsewhere it says that the United States must "effectively wage war from outer space."

Morever, the Pentagon is pinning its hopes on the possibility of winning a nuclear war. "If a strategic nuclear war with the USSR starts," the document says, "the United States must win it and be in a position to force the Soviet Union to ask for a cessation of hostilities on terms favorable to the United States."

The document devotes much attention to the Pentagon's plans to carry out armed intervention against other states, in particular the Near East. The generals reckon that intervention must take place when U.S. interests are "threatened." According to the plans, U.S. forces must be used, for instance, if "internal disturbances" occur in Saudi Arabia. "There is no need to wait for an invitation (to send in U.S. forces -- V. Soldatov) from the oil-producing countries," the document says.

These are the "Pentagon papers" that have been made public.

The question inevitably arises: What is one supposed to believe -- the administration's statements about love of peace or the Pentagon's "blood-curdling," as the UPI correspondent calls them, plans? Publicly the White House declares its intention to seek an agreement with the Soviet Union on limiting and reducing nuclear arms. The Pentagon documents, however, show that the United States wants to continue the arms, in particular nuclear arms race, without balking to the actual use of them.

The administration's peace-loving assurances are intended, to all appearances, only for the public at large. In this way the Pentagon hopes to create the impression that it is seriously concerned about the situation in the world and sincerely wants to reach an agreement on arms control. In fact, as the Pentagon's plans and the administration's demeanor show, Washington has no intention of abandoning its militarist preparations.

PRAVDA ASKS 'RESPONSIBLE' REPLY TO PACT PROPOSALS

PM261423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 83 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "There Is No Task More Important"]

[Text] International public attention continues to be attracted by the constructive program for the consolidation of peace elaborated at the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee conference in Prague. The attraction of the Political Declaration adopted by the conference is that it contains a carefully considered package of proposals on a wide range of questions of such concern to the peoples.

Preventing the threat of nuclear war and halting the arms race is the most urgent task now facing the peoples and states. The progress is normalizing international relations which began to exert a positive influence on world development in the seventies is now threateatened. The policy of arms buildup pursued by the United States and some of its allies with a view to attaining military superiority is leading to the disruption of international stability. The arms race is moving to a qualitatively new, considerably more dangerous stage, encompassing all types of armaments. Its sinister shadow has fallen on virtually all parts of the world. The imperialist circles seeking to aggravate international tension are mounting a fierce offensive against detente, which has brought so much good to the people of all countries and continents. Cooperation is being replaced by confrontation.

The socialist policy of peace counters the imperialist policy of fueling tension. It is from the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries that proposals have invariably emanated and continue to emanate, laying the cornerstones of the edifice of world peace.

The Soviet Union's proposals at the talks with the United States on medium-range weapons in Europe and on strategic nuclear weapons, like the Warsaw Pact countries' initiatives in the same direction, open up a realistic path toward just agreements on the radical reduction of nuclear arsenals and the consolidation of mutual trust and universal security -- agreements which do not harm the security of any side.

These proposals cannot be kept quiet, they cannot be dismissed with the West's usual trite assertions that they contain "nothing new." It is this which explains the NATO countries' governments' statements regarding the need to make a "careful study" of the Warsaw Pact states' proposals. But the peoples cannot be satisfied with promises. They remember the sorry consequences to which mankind was once led by similar promises not backed by practical deeds to strengthen peace.

The new peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries have met with a tremendous international response because they open up a practical opportunity for halting the dangerous development of events and improving the development of unfavorable trends in international relations, strengthening mutual trust, and beginning to resolve in practice one after the other the tasks of limiting and reducing arsenals of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons. Whether the opportunity to prevent the buildup of nuclear missile weapons in Europe will be realized, whether the threat looming over the peoples of the continent and indeed the world as a whole will ease or, on the contrary, intensify sharply depends on the United States and its NATO allies. It is up to them now.

The champions of peace rightly put the question thus: Every government aware of its responsibility to the peoples must treat the Warsaw Pact countries' proposals very attentively. This particularly applies to the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace among the states belonging to the two military-political groupings -- the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The basis of this treaty should be the undertaking by the two alliances' members not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional arms against each other.

The Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries have made similar proposals to the NATO countries in previous years. But they have been rejected on various phony pretexts. The world situation imperiously demands that the West treat with full responsibility the socialist countries' proposals, which consider the interests of all sides.

The Warsaw Pact states' promotion of tasks aimed at preserving world peace is evidence of socialism's profound love of peace and the socialist states' unswerving desire to preserve and strengthen peace. "We have sufficient good will and determination," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted, "to advance step by step toward the consolidation of European security and the normalization of the world political atmosphere, sufficient strength to counter imperialism's military threat.

In the present complex international situation the importance of the friendship and all-around ccoperation of the socialist community countries and peoples and their joint struggle for common goals in the world arena increases particularly. The consolidation of the fraternal countries' unity and their economic and defense potential is a guarantee of new successes for the socialist community.

The socialist countries' peace offensive merges with the antiwar, antimissile movement of the people's masses which is developing irrepressibly in the European countries and throughout the world. People of good will are fully prepared to erect an insuperable barrier in the way of the imperialist adventurists.

Halting the inciters of a new war -- there is no task more important now. The mighty international front of peace champions is formed in the struggle for its solution. Those taking part have everyting necessary to attain their noble, humanitarian goals. The year of 1983 can be made a turning point in the development of the international situation -- from the buildup of the danger of war to the consolidation of peace. Soviet people, wholeheartedly devoted to this great cause, will do everyting in their power to ensure that the development of events proceeds in precisely this direction.

POLISH MBFR NEGOTIATOR CITED ON PACT OFFER

LD271237 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Vienna January 27 TASS -- A regular round of the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe resumed here today after a six-week break. The plenary meeting was addressed by the head of the Polish delegation S. Przygodski, journalists were told at a press conference.

The socialist countries, he said, consistently come out for the attainment of progress at the Vienna talks. This was confirmed again at the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states in Prague. An extensive and realistic action program directed at preserving and strengthening peace, at ending the race in the production of nuclear and conventional arms is set forth in the Political Declaration adopted by them.

The Warsaw Treaty member states propose in it to the NATO countries to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of relations of peace. This step would lessen the threat of war, improve the international climate and enhance the creation of an atmosphere of trust which, in turn, would exert a beneficial influence on the current disarmament talks, including the talks in Vienna.

In the opinion of the Warsaw Treaty countries all prerequisites exist for the speediest attainment of agreement at the Vienna talks during a period of not more than one or two years. They stated that on their part they would facilitate this in every way.

In this context they came out for taking a practical step to reduce the armed forces and armaments of the Soviet Union and the United States in central Europe on the basis of mutual example. The fulfillment of this step could be monitored by representatives of both sides. On its completion the levels of the armed forces and armaments of the direct participants in the Vienna talks from both sides could be frozen till the attainment of agreement at the talks. After the first mutual reduction the talks would be continued with the aim of reaching agreement on further, larger reductions.

The new proposal of the socialist countries, the Polish representative stressed, opens a real possibility for the prompt attainment of the first concrete results in Vienna.

TASS: FRG CITIZENS OPPOSE U.S. MISSILES DEPLOYMENT

LD280619 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Bonn, January 27 TASS -- The majority of West German citizens oppose the stationing on the territory of their country of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. This follows from the findings of the Munich-based institute "SINUS," which conducted a public opinion poll.

61 percent of those polled stated that if an agreement is not reached at the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe until autumn this year, the deployment of the U.S. missiles should then be adjourned for an indefinite time.

CEMA EXECUTIVE ENDS LATEST SESSION IN MOSCOW

PM271055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 83 Second Edition p 4

["Communique on the 105th Session of the CEMA Executive Committee"]

[Text] The 105th session of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow 18-20 January 1983.

Taking part in the session were the following representatives of the countries on the Executive Committee and deputy heads of government: Bulgaria -- A. Lukanov; Hungary -- J. Marjai; the SRV -- Tran Quynh; and the GDR -- G. Weiss; E. Alvarez, Republic of Cuba deputy permanent representative to CEMA; and the following deputy heads of government: Mongolia -- M. Peljee; Poland -- Z. Madej; Romania -- I. Totu; the USSR -- N.V. Talyzin; and the CSSR -- R. Rohlicek.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the SFRY Government, M. Pajevski, member of the Federal Executive Council and SFRY permanent CEMA representative, took part in the work of the Executive Committee. N.V. Faddeyev, secretary of the council, took part in the session. G. Weiss, the GDR representative in the Executive Committee, presided.

The Executive Committee discussed progress in fulfilling the resolutions and decisions adopted by the CEMA session concerning cooperation in the sphere of material production and agreements concluded in this sphere. In particular there was an examination of questions of organizing the shared production of highly productive machinery and equipment and electronic equipment, the joint creation of advanced manufacturing methods and new materials. The CEMA countries agreed to accelerate the implementation of measures in this field in order to assure reciprocal deliveries of progressive new equipment.

There was an examination of progress in implementing the long-term targeted program for cooperation in the field of energy, fuel and raw material. A resolution was adopted aimed at the further pooling of efforts with a view to the fuller satisfaction of the CEMA countries' long-term requirements for fuel and raw material resources.

Measures were approved for the further development of parallel work by the CEMA countries' unified power grids. In connection with the 20th anniversary of the CEMA unified power grids' Central Dispatcher Administration, an international economic organization which has made a considerable practical contribution to multilateral cooperation in the power industry field, the Executive Committee sent greetings to the Central Dispatcher Administration management's Council and international collective of specialists.

The Executive Committee session noted that, in implementing the long-term targeted program for cooperation in the field of transport, the CEMA countries have carried out large-scale work on the technical modernization of all types of transport and the introduction of progressive manufacturing processes. Interstate transport links continued to develop.

Considering the further growth of reciprocal shipments and the intensiveness of the operation of transport, the Executive Committee stressed that one of the most important tasks of cooperation is the further intensification of transport's material and technical base through the introduction of the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress. It was deemed expedient to implement additional steps to ensure uninterrupted reciprocal and transit shipments, notably through the expansion capabilities at border crossings, the effective utilization of all types of transport, and the coordination of current and long-term shipments plans.

There was also an examination of ideas on ways of increasing efficiency in utilizing ferrous and nonferrous metals and fuel and raw material resources and on other questions of mutual economic cooperation, and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

The Executive Committee analyzed experience in joint planning by interested countries of individual sectors of industry and types of output and set the task of making wider use of this form of cooperation during the forthcoming coordination of national economic plans for 1986-1990.

The Executive Committee work plan for 1983-1984, measures for contacts between CEMA and international economic and scientific-technical organizations in 1983 and the CEMA budget for the current year were approved.

The Executive Committee session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual understanding.

Expanded Role for Poland

LD192236 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Report by PAP correspondent Wladyslaw Knycpel]

[Text] Moscow 19 Jan -- Poland has offered to handle more transit cargo destined for CEMA's land-locked member states and going through her Baltic ports, Transportation Minister Janusz Kaminski told PAP. The offer was tabled during ongoing debates here of the 105th session of CMEA's Executive Committee which has been devoted to cooperation in transportation, among other subjects.

Poland also proposed that CMEA states make greater use of the potential of Polish [word indistinct] shipyards and car-carrying capacities of transit railway lines, Minister Kaminski added.

He told PAP that intensive work is under way on the electrification of the last section of East-West trunk railway line from the Soviet to the GDR border. The work is to be completed by May 1984.

Work is also under way on the electrification of the north-south trunk railway line, from Swinoujscie to Wroclaw. More than 100 kilometres was electrified in 1982, and the whole job is to be completed by 1985.

Electrification of the lines will markedly increase the capacity to carry transit cargo southwards from the Polish ports and on east-west connections.

REAGAN'S STATE OF UNION ADDRESS CRITICIZED

LD271703 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 27 Jan 83

["According to Old Scenarios" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 27 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vyacheslav Chernyshev writes:

U.S. President Ronald Reagan is reported to have confessed to his aides on the eve of making a traditional State of the Union address in Congress that although he performed from stage all his life, he felt some constraint. The reasons for such emotions became clear when the nation heard the government's policy statement. America, frustrated by the two years of Reaganomics, was offered once again, instead of a realistic or at least pragmatic approach, the same selection of trite phrases about revival and faith in the future, continuation of the old economic course which has already resulted in a crisis unprecedented since the thirties, and further escalation of military spending at the epxense of the most vital social programmes.

Reagan could not fail to admit that the American economy "is troubled", and for too many of American citizens -- farmers, steel and auto workers, lumbermen, black teenagers and working mothers -- this is "a painful period." What he did, however, was to try and pretend that he was in the first week of being at the helm, rather than for the third year, laying the blame for the social and economic ills of the country at somebody else's door -- his predecessors. Meanwhile, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, public opinion polls attest to growing disappointment of the electors with the President's performance.

Reagan extensively spoke of the need to "restart our stalled economic engines." But his four-point budgetary plan was reduced to another freeze or reduction of spending for social programmes, including for the most needing. At the same time military expenditures will continue to grow. THE NEW YORK TIMES, translating government formulas into figures, pointed out that Reagan's budget for next financial year, on which the President's statement was based, will result in a rise in military spending in real terms, that is taking into account inflation, by nine percent and a decrease of non-defence programmes by three percent.

According to Representative William Gray, the President's remedy for the economy is like a plaster prescribed to a patient suffering from hemorrhage. Senator Edward Kennedy said that among the consequences of Reagan's rule are 12 million jobless, their children who cannot receive education, and people who are in constant fear for new cuts of social programmes, first of all medical assistance.

The President, he stressed, demanded new sacrifices from those Americans who have already tightened up their belts. Meanwhile, he should have frozen nuclear armaments instead of spending for medical assistance.

But this does not, of course, tally with the stiff scheme of the imperial claims of the White House which is seeking military superiority in a bid to establish world domination of U.S. imperialism. The U.S. strategy, Reagan stressed, "must be based on strength -- economic and military strength." And in the name of that, he said, the majority of largest and most important systems of weapons are now being developed.

The American President used the language of ultimatums when speaking about America and the outside world. At that, he resorted to rude attacks against the Soviet Union. As to his utterance that responsible members of the world community must not threaten their neighbours and, besides, they must restrain their allies from aggression, it should be addressed to the United States itself, which is involved in the decimation of innocents on Lebanese soil, which helps and supports the butchers of the Salvadorean, Guatemalan and many other peoples.

Washington's aspirations to dictate its terms, and its unwillingness to display flexiblity and abandon the futile attempts to disrupt the existing military equilibrium in the world were clearly manifested in the sphere of nuclear armaments. Promising to "carefully explore serious Soviet proposals." He tried to act as if the Soviet Union did not advance far-reaching constructive proposals which give a real chance to reach an accord. But he is wrong. It is hardly possible that the President did not know about the Soviet proposals set forth both at the Geneva talks and in the latest official Soviet statements.

Reagan once again insisted on his pseudo-zero option, which is unacceptable, since it demands unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union, the U.S. President saw the "key" to the solution of the problem in the "unbreakable resolve" to implement the controversial "zero option", rather than in a constructive approach to it. But such a "key" is good only for looking, rather than opening the door to the elimination of armaments.

PRAVDA QUESTIONS VERACITY OF REAGAN LENIN QUOTE

LD271836 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 27 Jan 83

["Brittle Crust" -- TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow January 27 TASS -- Follows the full text of Sergey Vishnevskiy's comment published today in PRAVDA under the heading "Brittle Crust".

"The Reagan administration apparently set out to break all records in the field of anti-Soviet falsification. At the outset of his rule the President flabbergasted his listeners by accusing us, Soviet people, of the inclination to 'lie and cheat' for the sake of 'world revolution'.

When a few days ago Vice President Bush was asked about "deliberations in the spirit of the cold war" many of which came from the President himself, he got confused and admitted that all this had taken place and at once sidestepped the awkward theme.

But habit is second nature. The same slanderous allegations were repeated at a press conference in the White House on January 20. The President accused the Russians of allegedly reserving the right to break promises, to change the course, to cheat, etc. if it promotes the success of the cause of socialism.

In addition to this a truly ridiculous lie has been concocted: The President told reporters that "just the other day" he read an article that "quoted the ten commandments of Lenin that he printed as the ten guiding principles of communism. And they are all there, that promises are like pie crust, made to be broken. [sentence as received] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1728 GMT on 27 January also carries this report. TASS Russian renders the preceeding sentence thus: "In this respect, all of them, these promises, are like a piecrust: They are made to be broken."]

Even Washington correspondents who got accustomed to many things were then taken aback. No one of them ever cited the aforementioned "ten commandments" for the simple reason that they do not exist. Reporters at once requested members of staff of the White House about the sources of the quotations and the latter were clearly disconcerted. "The White House press office is so resigned to President Reagan's occasional mixups on Soviet history that it no longer takes seriously requests for documentation or elaboration," THE NEW YORK TIMES explains.

The reporters were persistent. Under the fire of questions, presidential assistants gave the following remarkable explanation that Reagan had once read an excerpt from a certain newspaper that had been sent by someone of his friends. Indeed, truth lies at the bottom of a well...

Representatives of the press then turned to the Library of Congress to ask if there is anything similar to the "ten commandments" in V.I. Lenin's collected works. Dr. Robert Allen [name as received], specialist for the Soviet Union looked thoroughly through the catalogue and said that there is nothing of the kind.

"The search continues for Lenin's ten commandments", THE NEW YORK TIMES writes sarcastically in this connection. "So far, the White House has refused to identify the article the President quoted."

So another sally of the falsifiers has flopped disgracefully.

As to the "pie crust", the English saying goes that the promises, like pie crust are leaven to be broken. Lenin mentioned this saying more than once, for instance, in the article "Liberals and the land Problem in Britain" in which he dealt with unreliability of the promises of Western leaders. Lenin wrote that the credo of the bourgeois politicians is such: "The people cannot be restrained by violence -- they can be restrained only by deception."

These words fully apply to the policy of the present U.S. Administration which, apparently, cannot get by without deception.

REAGAN BOSTON REMARKS ON CORPORATE TAX NOTED

LD272120 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Washington January 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov writes:

President Ronald Reagan, making a trip to Boston, unequivocally hinted during his meeting with big business representatives that he was considering the question of lifting the corporate tax. Reagan is quoted as saying that the existence of this tax was difficult to justify. The President's statement, which, according to a correspondent of the CBS Television network, surprised everybody, drew stormy applause from the businessmen who viewed this as another opportunity for multiplying their profits.

It must be recalled that the entire so-called tax reform, one of the main components of Reagan's bankrupt economic programme, is intended to guard the interests of monopolies. As to the poor and jobless whose numbers sharply increased during Reagan's two years in office, the government simply ignores their needs. Suffice it to say that not long ago the administration was considering in earnest the question of imposing a tax on ... unemployment benefits.

Moreover, Reagan announced in his State of the Union address the other day that his administration intended to "reserve" the right to introduce a standby tax on Americans in view of a catastrophic growth of the federal deficit which would exceed in the current fiscal year 200 billion dollars due to the White House's policy of increasing military spending. Reagan's statement convincingly reveals against this background the essence of the government's tax policy.

Facts show that 1,700 corporations reaped enormous profits as a result of the administration's tax reform. ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency points out that the share of taxes received from corporations is steadily reduced in the total of state revenues. According to the administrative-budgetary department, it will account for only nine percent in the current financial year.

The administration's concern for the money-bags is easy to explain. Among 100 leading figures in the administration, every one out of four, including the President, is a millionaire.

PRAVDA SCORES NEW U.S. 'PROPAGANDA' COMMITTEE

PM271043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 83 Second Edition p 5

[Article by Vitaliy Korionov under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Convulsive Efforts"]

[Text] U.S. President R. Reagan has given orders to create a special committee at Cabinet level whose duties, the press reports, will include "planning the propaganda" of the administration's foreign policy Included in the committee are Secretary of State G. Shultz, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, and Information Agency Director C. Wick, while W. Clark, the President's national security aide, has been put at its head.

THE NEW YORK TIMES notes that the committee's main task will be to improve the coordination of efforts in the sphere of information with a view to "countering the Soviet peace offensive" and "elaborating recommendations for the propaganda neutralization of problems like the nuclear arms freeze movement in the United States." At the same time it is reported that the President has assigned P. Dailey, who led his election campaign in 1980 (he is now in the diplomatic service) to head work on propaganda backup for the NATO decision to deploy the new medium-range U.S. missile weapons in West Europe, of course, the CIA is also being plugged into in this business.

It is thus a case of creating a sort of "general staff" of subversive propaganda aimed at kindling cold war and implementing hostility and hatred among the peoples. Its institution is new evidence that Washington is making truly convulsive efforts to impose its militarist programs rejected by the world's progressive public.

As is well known, all these years the White House propaganda machine has been racked with fever. It is constantly being "restructured" and "reorganized." The reactionary U.S. press organs are shouting with increasing alarm about how "the world does not believe what we say." And indeed, it is surely only someone who is willing to be deceived who can believe, for instance Washington's allegation that the new lethal weapons filling the U.S. arsenals are "peacekeepers."

Naturally, faith in official U.S. propaganda is declining rapidly. The press reports that while 2 years ago almost 70 percent of Americans agreed with the idea of the United States "rearmament," now the figure is only 17 percent. Approximately 5 percent of the men and women polled in the United States support the idea of a nuclear weapons freeze.

The White House is nervous. It reckons that if new militarist propaganda "headquarters" are created, then perhaps it will succeed in duping some strata of the population and imposing its bellicose plans on them. Hardly likely! The peoples are understanding increasingly well the real state of affairs in the world and any efforts to mislead them are doomed to inexorable failure.

TASS REPORTS U.S. MILITARY PLANS FOR SPACE

LD271620 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Washington January 27 TASS -- Space has become a potential theater of operations, just like the land, sea and air. This provocative statement has been made by General James V. Hartinger at the national U.S. space club Wednesday. The general is the head of the so-called space command set up by the Pentagon last September 1 within the framework of the U.S. Air Force. This body directly supervises Washington's large-scale space militarisation effort.

The general did not bother to conceal that the United States "needs a strong military space program". The setting up of the command therefore was "a crucial milestone in the evolution of military space applications". The space command will have many roles, he explained, specifically to coordinate the unmanned military satellites that provide communications, surveillance and other military services and to develop space strategy.

Gen. Hartinger's statement comes as alarming evidence of the fact that the Reagan administration has embarked on the arms race in outer space, thus jeopardising the very existence of mankind.

For instance, work is well underway to develop satellite killers and laser weapons for subsequent deployment in the earth orbit. Efforts are being made to develop military space complexes which would be able to launch nuclear and other weapons. The Pentagon announced its intention to increase its "space budget" by 10 per cent a year raising it to 14 billion dollars in the five years.

U.S. space gamblers make special emphasis on the military uses of the space shuttle. Gen. Hartinger said that it would give military astronauts routine access to space. THE NEW YORK TIMES explains in this connection that the Pentagon regards shuttle spacecraft as the main vehicle for taking military-purposes cargoes to the earth orbit.

MOSCOW TV ON MX TESTS; SHOWS DEMONSTRATORS

OW280657 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0500 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Svetlana Starodomskaya commentary from the Novosti newscast as introduced by Yevgeniy Kochergin]

[Text] [Kochergin] The Pentagon has been forced to cancel the tests of the MX missile planned for this week.

[Starodomskaya] It seems that the Pentagon did not make this decision of its own accord. It was preceded by this event at Vandenberg Air Force Base in the state of California. [Video shows demonstrators being ushered onto a bus by MP's] Participants in a protest march against the arms race and against tests of the MX intercontinental ballistic missile are chanting: No to first strike missiles and weapons! The demonstrators are literally taking by storm the base which is known in the United States as the American Auschwitz, and a base of death.

If our government wants to carry out the MX tests, declared 750 peace supporters, it will have to arrest us and thousands of other Americans who will do everything to prevent them. About 200 people were arrested that day.

Nevertheless, the MX tests had to be cancelled after all, because millions of Americans support the peace champions who assembled at the Vandenberg base.

According to the latest public opinion poll, 63 percent of U.S. residents favor a reduction in military expenditures. A similar mood exists in West European countries: 65 percent of the British do not want new American missiles to be deployed on their land; 61 percent of the population of the FRG oppose this; while in Canada, organizations fighting for disarmament have filed a suit against the government in connection with its plans to carry out tests of American cruise missiles at the Cold Lake proving ground.

Workers and farmers, scientists and housewives, and students and statesmen are protesting against the military plans of the United States and its NATO allies.

Andreas Papandreou, head of the Greek Government, expressing the opinion of the people of his country, declared that the presence of American bases on Greek territory is inadmissible. We must not be led by U.S. strategy, say the participants of this demonstration. [video shows chanting demonstrators in Greece]

This is how the battle for peace and against Pentagon military preparations is proceeding. It is going on at the negotiation table and in the streets of London and Paris, Bonn and Rome, and other European cities.

MOSCOW TV PROGRAM DISCLOSES CIA 'ACTIVITIES'

LD220640 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 21 TASS -- The contents of the three-part programme "On Company Business" devoted to the activities of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, whose last part was shown on Soviet television on Wednesday, can be described as a chronicle of the CIA's crimes. Writer Genrikh Borovik, who scripted and commented on the programme, used documentary film sequences, tape-recorded interviews with former agents of the espionage agency showing that the CIA is not an independent "invisible government", as the American propaganda is trying to picture it, but a tool of the U.S. Administration and American corporations, which is not above any methods for carrying out the latter's orders. The geographical scope of the CIA's crimes is infinite. Latin America, where the CIA is incessantly continuing its provocations against the peoples of that continent, beginning from the coup in Guatemala in 1954 to punitive operations in El Salvador in 1982. The programme proves that the CIA was behind the coups in Brazil in 1964 and in Chile in 1973. The murder of Chilean Generals Schneider and Prats, Orlando Letelier, a fighter against the junta, former President Torres of Bolivia, of hundreds of Uruguayan, Argentinian and Brazilian patriots can be traced back to the CIA.

The film also deals with the treacherous role of the top-crust of the American trade union federation AFL-CIO and its former leader George Meany, with whose aid the CIA penetrated trade union organizations of Latin American countries, destabilizing and directing the working class movement in the continent into a channel desirable for such American monopolies as the "United Fruit" and "Anaconda Copper". Africa is another field of the CIA's activities. On the hands of its agents is the blood of Patrice Lumumba. Documentary film sequences bear evidence to the fact that the organizers of the invasion of Angola by mercenaries in 1976, which suffered a disgraceful failure, are also CIA "experts."

In Asia the CIA stage-managed the overthrow of the Mossadeq government in Iran and then took every measure to keep in power the undemocratic shah's regime. After setting up shah's SAVAK secret police, the CIA trained its agents in the "art" of tortures and brutal murders.

The programme is convincing evidence of the fact that in obeying the will of the U.S. Administration, the CIA uses lies, bribes, provocations, acts of sabotage and murders in elevating violence to the standard of Washington's relations with the governments, organizations, movements and political figures objectionable to it.

SOVIET BOOKS ON U.S. 'TERRORISM' REVIEWED

LD240752 Moscow TASS in English 0701 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 24 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA published today a review, entitled "Image of U.S. Terrorism", of books put out in the Soviet Union in 1982 about U.S. terrorist activities in the international arena.

The book "Bloody Traces of American Imperialism", the review says, analyses the "theory" and practice of terrorist actions by the United States and its client against peoples fighting for freedom and independence. Washington's hegemonistic course, as the articles contained in the book make it clear, was shaped under the influence of the most reactionary, adventurous and bellicose circles whose hatred of communism is apparently stronger than commonsense. The book convincingly shows that elaboration of that course is dug to the joint efforts by the U.S. monopolies, American military and political reaction who are doing their utmost to stop developments in the world which are against imperialism, and block overdue social changes in the former domains of U.S. monopolies.

The book under review lays bare the organic connection between the line towards crushing national liberation movements and the arms race, the development of the concepts of "limited", and "protracted" war, and the propaganda of "the U.S. right to make a first nuclear strike, gives detailed analysis of the developments, now under way in the 'hot spots' of the world, and their causes, and shows who backs Israel's aggression in Lebanon, the 'undeclared war' against Afghanistan, terror against peoples in southern Africa and Latin America. Besides, the book shows how using terrorism and gruesome crimes the United States is trying to keep in power with the help of its proxies anti-people regimes and suppress the peoples' struggle for liberation and social progress.

Another book, entitled "International Terrorism and the CIA" gives a detailed account of the criminal activities of the U.S. main espionage agency.

The book reveals an overall picture of the CIA's crimes in Southeast Asia, Latin America, Near and Middle East, Africa and Western Europe.

The book "Secret War Against Cuba" exposes the class roots of Washington's pathological hatred of the freedom island.

The book vividly shows that the secret war against Cuba has been waged not at the will of only the "invisible government", as the CIA is dubbed in the United States, but also at the will and under the guidance of all American administrations -- from Kennedy to Reagan.

The book "Who Organises and Directs International Terrorism" shows the organisational structure of the secret mechanism of preparing criminal terrorist actions in the United States which turned terrorism into a tool of its policy from the beginning of the century.

MOSCOW WEEKLY ASSESSES CHINESE 5-YEAR PLAN

PM271455 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 4, Jan 83, Signed to Press 17 Jan 83 p 20

[Article by D. Andreyev: "The PRC: Plan for the Current 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] The session of the National People's Congress [NPC] last December approved the 6th 5-Year Plan for the PRC's economic and social development for 1981 through 1985. The plan's adoption only at the end of the 2d year of the current 5-year plan was explained at the session by "the lack of objective conditions for drafting a more or less integrated plan." This in turn was a result of the "destructive 10-year period of disturbance" (that is what the "Cultural Revolution" is now called in China) since during that period, Beijing admits, all "work on drafting plans was almost paralyzed." The new plan is formally the sixth: in fact a 5-year plan was first published in China after the 1st PRC 5-Year Plan (1953 through 1957).

The 6th 5-Year Plan was to be the initial stage in fulfilling the task set by the 12th CPC Congress in September last year -- quadrupling the volume of industrial and agricultural production by the end of the century.

The session stressed that in the coming years the course will be continued toward regulating the national economy and "further resolving the questions inherited from the past which are impeding economic development." Among these questions the journal HONGQI cites in particular the irrational structure of production, the reduction of state revenue, the persisting disorder in the management sphere and "extravagance of stunning dimensions."

Gross industrial and agricultural output is to increase 21.7 percent over the 5-year period, with an average annual increase of 4 percent. The average annual increase in production in heavy industry is to be 3 percent and in light industry 5 percent. It is planned to increase coal extraction from 620 million tons in 1980 to 700 million in 1985, steel smelting from 37 million to 39 million tons, and power generation from 301 to 362 billion kilowatt-hours.

In agriculture it is planned to raise production growth to 4-5 percent a year, which is higher than the official annual growth figures for the past 28 years. The grain harvest, in which China includes the figures for the harvest of soybeans and sweet potatoes, will increase from 321 million to 360 million tons.

The task has been set of achieving greater balance in the state budget. While revenue will increase at preferential rates by comparison with outgoings, the budget will still show an average annual deficit of 3 billion yuan.

The volume of capital construction remains at the level of the previous 5-year plan. Almost 40 percent of total capital investments are earmarked for coal and oil extraction, power generation and the development of transport. Attention is drawn to the importance of work on the reconstruction and modernization of existing industrial enterprises. The establishments to be reconstructed include leading Chinese industrial enterprises, notably the Anshan and Baotou metallurgical combines and the Changchun automobile plant. Many of them were erected or retooled in the fifties with the USSR's assistance and formed the backbone of China's industrial base.

The PRC press notes that the plans for the current 5-year plan are stepped up. Their fulfillment, the NPC session stressed, is possibly only on condition that there is "a constant increase in economic efficiency" which, is past years, according to the session documents, has been "highly unsatisfactory" (for instance, 30 percent of state industrial enterprises run at a loss).

The main task of the 5-Year Plan is the improvement of the country's financial and economic situation. This situation, the session noted, remains "difficult."

PRC MUSICIAN'S ASHES RETURNED AT MOSCOW CEREMONY

IZVESTIYA Report

PM261301 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ceremony at the House of Friendship"]

[Text] A ceremony was held on 19 January at the House of Friendship with the peoples of foreign countries to hand over to the PRC Embassy in the USSR an urn containing the ashes of the well-known Chinese composer and communist Xi Xinghai, who died in 1945 in the Soviet Union.

Speaking at the ceremony, M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister and deputy chairman of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society Central Board, stressed that the handing over of Xi Xinghai's ashes is a demonstration of feelings of respect for the Chinese people and for the memory of the prominent Chinese cultural figure. In reply, PRC Ambassador to the USSR Yang Shouzheng expressed deep thanks to the Soviet side.

TASS Report

LD252011 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Peking January 25 TASS -- The XINHUA news agency reports that the urn with the ashes of prominent Chinese composer Xi Xinghai, who died in 1945 in the Soviet Union after an illness, was brought here today from Moscow. Speaking at a ceremony here, the chairman of the Union of Chinese Composers and Musicians Lu Ji thanked Soviet organizations for the manifestation of respect for the memory of the People's composer of China and expressed gratitude to all who had tendered assistance to Xi Xinghai during his stay in the USSR.

Representatives of ministries and departments of the PRC, of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, and also the USSR Ambassdor in the PRC I.S. Shcherbakov were present at the ceremony.

JAPANESE MILITARISM SEEN AS 'DANGEROUS TREND'

LD272215 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Commentary by Vladimir Dunayev, from the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Good day, comrades. Several events over the last few days give one grounds to speak about dangerous trends in Japan's policy. A few days ago, the congress of the country's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party was held. It discussed domestic and foreign policy and mapped out a program for the current year. At the congress, Nakasone, the party's leader and the country's prime minister, presented as a paramount task the buildup of Japan's military power. A sharp increase in the Armed Forces is being clearly emphasized.

It is well-known that Japan's ruling party is drafting extraordinary legislation to provide the Japanese military command with a lawful basis for expanding the sphere of its armed actions thousands of miles from the Japanese islands. Furthermore, under this extraordinary legislation, the Japanese command without consulting the prime minister, will be able to independently decide to begin combat actions and the blockading of key straits in the Far East. It is a question of revising the Constitution and pushing ahead with military preparations.

This was also confirmed by Nakasone's trip to the United States of America. He not only informed Washington that Japan's military expenditure is being increased 6.5 percent but also stated in an interview given to THE WASHINGTON POST that he favors transforming Japan into an unsinkable aircraft-carrier for the United States of America. An official spokesman for the Japanese Socialist Party said that Nakasone is presenting an extremely dangerous scheme and pushing the Japanese people again into the abyss of war.

Japan's conservative circles are impatient and plainly want a more forceful militarization pace. This brings together revanchist and pro-American reactionary forces; they exist in Japan without a doubt.

One's attention is drawn to the ever-closer coordination of Japan's strategy with the United States of America and the NATO bloc. Such coordination is already taking place within the framework of the Japanese-U.S. system for the so-called safeguarding of mutual security. However, it is not at all a matter of mutual security, but of a militarist course and the growth of Japanese revanchism; this must be stated outright and frankly.

Siginificance of Hokkaido Tunnel

LD280615 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Prime Minister Nakasone of Japan pressed a button at his home in Tokyo and there followed an explosion hundreds of kilometres from the capital deep under the strait between the islands of Honshu and Hokkaido. The blast wiped out the last barrier of earth in the tunnel connecting the two islands. Our commentary is by Viktor Olin:

The workers could at last exchange handshakes. For many years they have moved toward each other deep under the strait. Now they could take pride in the fact that they have built the longest underwater tunnel in the world a project that had required unique machinery and technology, had taken a toll of human lives and had cost nearly $2 billion. But when Prime Minister Nakasone talked with newsmen after the ceremony of pressing the button he had little to say about the courage and skill of the workers. He simply said the tunnel was very important for Japan's defense and he would like to see it completed as quickly as possible.

A look at the map shows the thinking behind these words. The Island of Hokkaido, which will now have direct railroad communication with the main Japanese island Honshu, is situated in the extreme north of Japan close to the Soviet island of Sakhalin and the Soviet mainland. According to UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, Japanese military experts see Hokkaido as a key strategic area impinging on Soviet territory. Indeed the tunnel will have little economic importance and once it is finished the thousands of workers building it will lose their jobs and livelihoods. But it will have great significance for the schemes of Japan's strategist, schemes easy to imagine if we consider the planned drastic increase in military spending, the pending deployment in the north of the country of sophisticated American aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons and the top-level talk in Japan about preparations to mine the straits and turn Japan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier.

It is also significant that the plans to build underwater tunnels appeared in Japan back in the twenties when a program for territorial conquest began taking shape. Great importance was attached to the idea of underwater communication. There was talk of connecting all the islands of Japan and Korea and Sakhalin as well. Now there are growing signs the military alliance with the United States is giving (?renewed) hope to those groups whose plans were upset by Japan's defeat in World War II. The tunnel soon to be completed indicates the target of Japan's increasing militarization, the tunnel points north to the Soviet Union.

Tsushima Strait Blockade

OW280127 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Haruo Natsume, director general of the Defense Agency's Bureau of Defense Policy, said on 24 January that Japan's blockade of the Tsushima Strait in an emergency will include the 17-nautical-mile international sealane extending to the territorial waters of South Korea. Radio Moscow's Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov has filed the following report on Natsume's remarks:

Natsume' remarksfocused on three points in Japan's policy that have hitherto been defined rather indistinctly. First, when a Japanese general can openly state that the Japanese forces will extend the sphere of their operations to the vicinity of another country's territorial waters, it follows that their plans have the approval of the master of the territorial seas. Therefore, his remarks indicate that the Japan-South Korea alliance has already become de facto.

Second, Natsume's remarks also indicate that it was not a question of a slip of tongue when Prime Minister Nakasone mentioned the blockade of the "four" straits in his interview with THE WASHINGTON POST. The prime minister must have also taken the international sealane of the Tsushima Strait into consideration. Prime Minister Nakasone denied a Korean press report that he mentioned the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance in Seoul, but his denial proves pointless. I will leave it to your own judgement: during his stay in Washington, Prime Minister Nakasone personally confirmed that a military alliance does exist between Japan and the United States. On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that a military alliance exists between the United States and South Korea. Furthermore, the recent remarks by Natsume indicate that a military alliance does exist between Japan and South Korea.

Third, Natsume's remarks indicate how the Defense Agency plans to defend Japan's so-called "sealane zones" (korotai). What the Japanese military authorities aim at is not security for Japanese vessels but the expansion of the Japanese naval forces' sphere of activities to the coasts of those countries already included or to be included in the expanded economic sphere of Japanese monopoly capital.

U.S. CARRIER, SUBMARINE IN JAPANESE PORT

LD280639 Moscow TASS in English 0606 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo January 28 TASS -- Today the U.S. aircraft carrier midway moored at the pier of the Japanese port of Sasebo. And also today, the U.S. nuclear-powered submarine Tunny entered the harbour of the port located on the south western coast of Kyushu Island. The calls by the nuclear-powered missile-carrying ship, which were protested at by the local public, are associated with the forthcoming large-scale exercises of the armed forces of the USA and South Korea, codenamed Team Spirit-83, near the shores of the Korean peninsula at the beginning of February.

KIM TAE-CHUNG SCORES ROK, U.S. LEADERS

SK272213 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Kim Tae-chung, a South Korean opposition leader, said that human rights are violently trampled in South Korea. In an interview with a reporter from the U.S. weekly magazine NEWSWEEK, he indicated that repression against the democratic opposition leaders is intense, freedom of the press is suppressed, and political prisoners are brutally tortured in South Korea. Kim Tae-chung denounced the U.S. support of dictator Chon Tu-hwan that is given under the pretext of securing U.S. interests in South Korea.

PRAVDA CITES DPRK MOVE TO END U.S.-ROK PRESENCE

PM271617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "For the Reunification of Korea"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jan -- The DPRK's political parties and public organizations have issued a joint statement which contains an appeal to develop an all-national [obshchenatsionalnyy] movement for the withdrawal of American forces from South Korea.

The document points out that the American forces' withdrawal from the south of the Korean peninsula and the struggle against the aggressive U.S. interventionist policy, is at the present stage the primary task in accelerating the process of the country's unification. American imperialism has never been interested in Korea's reunification. It is precisely the United States which is the chief perpetrator of antagonism and enmity between the north and the south of the country and which seeks to reinforce its division.

Washington has turned South Korea into its nuclear base in the Far East and is attempting to create a tripartite military alliance there with the participation of Tokyo and Seoul. Such actions lead to the undermining of peace and an increase in tension in the region. So long as the U.S. forces' occupation of the south of the Korean peninsula continues, the question of unification and the removal of the danger of war in Korea cannot be settled.

The statement expresses a readiness to conduct a dialogue on the basis of a common aspiration for unity with all those in South Korea who favor the American forces' withdrawal and proposes the convocation of a joint conference of political parties and public organizations from the north and the south of the country to discuss this pressing issue.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON FUEL PROBLEMS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD271442 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2222 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jan (TASS) -- The early arrival of cold weather and heavy frosts in Afghanistan has led to increased fuel consumption. In a dispatch from Kabul, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes that the local authorities acted at the right time to ensure that wood, coal and petroleum products were stored in sufficient quantities in the autumn, despite problems caused by the undeclared war unleashed on the Afghan people by counterrevolutionaries. For example, the Kabul Municipal Council set aside extra funds to ensure the sale of wood, based on firm state prices, to the population.

The problem of transporting liquid fuel is being tackled successfully. A depot for powerful tankers is being set up with this in mind. Comparatively recently 380 Tatra vehicle chasis, for which 20 cubic meter tanks were manufactured at lightning speed at the Kabul ('Jangalak) [TASS spelling] car mechanics works, arrived in Afghanistan from fraternal Czechoslovakia. The arrival of another 300 of these chassis is now awaited.

But, as happens quite often, sharp deviations from normal climatic conditions cause substantial alterations to organization of production and in providing the population with their daily requirements. This has happened in some parts of Afghanistan where fuel shortage has begun to bite.

Urgent measures are now being taken, the paper emphasizes, to restore the former capacity of the main trunk roads. Soviet servicemen, fulfilling their international duty in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, are taking part in this work. The command of the limited Soviet military contingent decided to gratuitously set aside a certain quantity of kerosene and diesel fuel for inhabitants who do not have central heating in their homes.

The decision to give gratuitous assistance was warmly received by the servicemen of the limited contingent. Among the units, Communists and Komsomol activists called for even stricter fuel saving in order to make up for the extra consumption and to keep reserves in case of further calls for assistance.

Soviet Troops Share Fuel

PM280819 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Jan 83 p 3

[Correspondent V. Ksenofontov dispatch: "They Came To Assist"]

[Text] Kabul, 19 Jan -- This January has proved particularly snowy in Kabul. Snow has covered the mountain roads and closed many passes, and deliveries of fuel -- firewood and coal -- to this city with a population of 1 million have been hampered; and at night the temperature drops to 8-10 degrees below zero.

The complexity of the situation is being exacerbated by the intrigues of bandits and enemies of the new life. If they succeed in sabotaging a power line even tens of kilometers from Kabul, an entire district is deprived of heat and light.

Thanks to the heroic efforts of power specialists and servicemen of the DRA Armed Forces, breaks in the lines are quickly repaired, but it is hard for a family, particularly one with many small children, to manage without heating and fuel.

Long lines have grown up at the gasoline pumps. Private traders have raised their prices.

With what gratitude the Afghans greeted the decision of the command of the limited contingent of Soviet troops stationed on DRA territory to share fuel free of charge with the residents of Kabul. The issue of free liquid fuel -- 5-6 liters for everyone who requests assistance -- has been organized in five of the most densely populated districts of the Afghan capital. Party and trade union workers and representatives of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization ensure order when fuel is being issued.

More than 5,000 Kabul families have already received fuel from the hands of their Soviet friends. Spontaneous rallies come into being around the gasoline tankers, at which words of cordial gratitude are addressed to the friends who are always ready to come to assist.

RSFSR DELEGATION ENDS KABUL VISIT 27 JAN

LD280230 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Florentyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and RSFSR minister of agriculture, who had come to Kabul at the head of a delegation at the invitation of Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, to attend the celebration marking RSFSR days, today left for his country.

The delegation was seen off at Kabul airport by Gol Dad, deputy prime minister and vice chairman of the DRA Peace, Friendship and Solidarity Organization; some other members of the above organization; members of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society; representatives of the Protocol Department, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; ambassadors and some members of the USSR Embassy in Kabul.

JOINT USSR-DRA FILM ON APRIL REVOLUTION READY

OW271053 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1355 GMT 26 Jan 83

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] "Hot Summer in Kabul" is the name of the first joint Soviet-Afghan feature film, work on which has been completed at the Uzbekfilm studio. The film will tell about the April Revolution in Afghanistan and about the events of recent years in the friendly country.

Film producer (Ari Khamrayev), told our correspondent: With this film we want to tell the truth about the Afghan people's revolution and answer many questions which are being discussed today by the world's press.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON USTINOV-LE TRONG TAN MEETING

PM281017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jan 83 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Colonel General Le Trong Tan, chief of the Vietnamese People's Army General Staff, arrived in Moscow 21 January on an official visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy minister of defense.

The visitor was met at the airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, Army General P.I. Ivashutin, Marshal of Aviation G.P. Skorikov, Admiral V.N. Chernavin, Colonel General S.F. Romanov, Colonel General N.A. Zotov, Lieutenant General G.A. Borisov and others.

The welcoming party included Dinh Nho Liem, Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Major General Le Thanh, military, air and naval attache at the Vietnamese Embassy in the USSR.

Col Gen Le Trong Tan was received the same day by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense.

A cordial and friendly conservation took place on matters of mutual interest.

Taking part in the conversation were Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy minister of defense, and Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Dinh Nho Liem, Vietnamese ambassador to the USSR, was present at the conversation.

U.S. AIMS TO USE ASEAN 'RESERVES' FOR OWN ENDS

PM261147 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jan 83 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel D. Belskiy "International Notes": "ASEAN: Mythical and Real Dangers"]

[Text] The United States is not relaxing its attempts to secure the involvement of the ASEAN countries (this regional grouping includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines) in its global strategy of "direct confrontation" with the USSR. And in this, it is meeting with support from certain circles in those countries. This is evidenced by the statement which General (Sayyut Kerdpol), commander in chief of Thailand's Armed Forces, made recently with encouragement from across the ocean, in which he advanced the idea of setting up "a joint reserve of combat hardware and material and technical supplies" for the armies of the association's member-states.

The fact that the idea of a "joint reserve" was inspired by the Pentagon is in no doubt. It is significant that it was made public on the eve of the visit of General J. Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, to Thailand. And this high-ranking Pentagon emissary hastened, so the local press reports, to make discussion of the question of a "joint reserve" one of the chief topics of his talks with the Thai leadership.

As is known, the ASEAN countries officially proclaim economic cooperation to be their chief aim. However -- and this is perfectly obvious -- it is now a question of joint action in the military sphere. They try to justify the need for it by means of the false thesis of "the intensification of the communist danger."

Given a sober analysis of the situation in Southeast Asia, however, it is impossible not to see that the danger to the ASEAN countries stems, above all, from the U.S. policy of drawing them into America's so-called "new strategy" for Asia, which is aimed at establishing U.S. supremacy on the Asian Continent. This is precisely the aim of the "joint reserve" idea too.

For, according to the American Administration's perverse militarist logic, the path to peace on the Asian Continent, as well as in other regions, incidentally, is none other than one of building up arms. Therefore, the need to ensure the ASEAN countries' "security" is linked with the creation of a "joint reserve" of weapons. In actual fact, the realization of this plan means a still greater buildup in the region of American weapons remaining at U.S. disposal. Under present conditions, when no one is threatening the ASEAN countries, this would mean nothing other than virtual support for the aggressive U.S. policy in Asia.

By getting the ASEAN countries to implement the idea of a "joint reserve", the Pentagon would be able to avoid direct American Armed Forces involvement in implementing its aggressive policy. But the Pentagon, as Gen (Kerdpol) emphasized, would remain a "partner with full rights" in this militarist project. Since constant U.S. military aid is needed to implement it. For it is precisely the United States that would have to ensure the creation of the "joint reserve" and constantly maintain its readiness. However, "equality of rights" is doubtful in a "partnership" in which it is not the ASEAN countries but chiefly the United States which will determine the procedure for utilizing the "reserve" and will control it.

At the same time the United States will determine the procedure for utilizing the "reserve" and will control it.

At the same time the United States, also in its own interests, is also pushing the ASEAN countries themselves toward militarization. Using the same old myth about the "communist danger," Washington has long been trying to knock together an ASEAN-based military bloc under U.S. auspices. However, since the ASEAN countries have repeatedly declared their reluctance to participate in American bloc politics, Washington is trying by degrees and by hook or by crook, as the saying goes, to involve them in realizing its strategic designs. Suffice it to say that U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has twice made trips to Southeast Asian countries in the past 6 months and held talks with their leaders aimed at stepping up war preparations in that region. The United States is doing its best to encourage the broadening of such directions of cooperation within ASEAN as the coordination of military plans, the practical rehearsal of cooperation among armed forces, the standardization of arms, combat military maneuvers, more military expenditure in the countries of the region" -- this was the purport of the appeals by the American secretary, who promised to grant the ASEAN countries additional military aid. It is not hard to perceive that the idea of the "joint reserve" stems directly from the Pentagon chief's militarist appeals.

The Pentagon plans to double the quantity of arms and combat hardware being delivered to the association's countries by 1985. Naturally, purchases of weapons lead to an increase in military budgets. Spending for military purposes has increased 70 percent since 1975. In 1981 alone the ASEAN countries spent $7.6 billion on them. It is no coincidence that American military monopolies intend to start producing arms in a number of ASEAN countries.

The idea thrown up by the United States to create a "joint reserve" is one more element in Washington's efforts to drag the ASEAN countries into the American "strategy for Asia."

Thus, it is virtually a question of ASEAN gradually assuming the nature of a military-political grouping serving aggressive U.S. aims in Southeast Asia and on the Asian Continent as a whole.

This course is fraught with danger for the ASEAN states' peoples not only because the United States would acquire the possibility of dictating its will to them and imposing on them involvement in regional conflicts. The militarization of ASEAN draws these countries into the channel of Washington's global military policy, which has exacerbated the international situation to extremely dangerous limits.

SYMPOSIUM RESULTS ON CHEMICAL WARFARE ANALYZED

LD211326 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 21 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA publishes a commentary headlined "The Criminals Exposed" analysing the results of an international symposium in Ho Chi Minh on the study of the consequences of the U.S. Army's use of chemical warfare agents against the Vietnamese people.

The symposium, the paper says, drew leading scientists from over 20 countries of Europe, the Americas and Asia. The dozens of factual, figure-laden reports on the results of numerous studies, which were made at the symposium, demonstrated with compelling logic that the actions of the American military and ruling quarters, which gave the go-head for the use of chemical toxins, can only be described as military crimes against humanity, as an act of genocide.

Special U.S. aviation units dropped some 100,000 tons of herbicides and defoliants, mostly Agent Orange, on southern Vietnam. A total of 43 per cent of the woodland and cultivated lands were affected. Tropical forests destroyed on millions of hectares of land, soil erosion, the impaired fertility of land, and the dying out of animals are a direct indictment against those military and administrative circles in the United States, which used those barbarous types of weapons.

The remote consequences of the use of chemical warfare agents to the health of people have proved unpredictable not only in Vietnam but also in the United States itself, where the incidence of uncurable diseases among former soldiers of the U.S. Army, who took part in the Vietnam war, is growing and where more and more children with congenital malformations are born into (?their families).

The scientists also raised alarm over the plans of the imperialist strategists of war, who are developing chemical warfare means of a new generation, which are as dangerous as nuclear weapons.

The participants in the symposium called on the scientists of all countries jointly to work to overcome the ruinous consequences of chemical war, emphasising that disinterested and all-round assistance to the Vietnamese people, which became a victim of chemical war, is extremely essential.

"The International Symposium in Ho Chi Minh," PRAVDA emphasised in conclusion, "does not only have scientific and practical significance, it is a factor uniting the scientists of the world in the struggle against the production, upgrading and stockpiling of chemical weapons. The threat of chemical war can be removed if all peace-loving forces are stirred to action against it."

GDR EDUCATION MINISTER IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

LD272352 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jan (ADN) -- Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting today with Margot Honecker, GDR minister of education, who is visiting the Soviet Union. Also present at the talk, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were USSR Education Minister Mikhail Prokofyev and GDR Ambassador to the USSR Dr Egon Winkelmann.

Meets Komsomol First Secretary

LD272341 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1745 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Moscow, 27 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR delegation led by GDR Minister of Education Margot Honecker, which is visiting the USSR, had a meeting in Moscow today with Komsomol First Secretary Viktor Mishin. He briefed the guests on current tasks in the Lenin youth organization. There was a lively exchange of experience on the communist upbringing of youth and cooperation between school and the youth organizations in the consolidation of socialist attitude toward work among the young generation.

COMPARISON OF GROMYKO RETURN FROM GDR

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 January 1983 Second Edition publishes on page 4, a TASS report under the general heading "Visit Completed." The PRAVDA version has been compared with Moscow TASS English version published in the 24 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 3, and found identical except that the PRAVDA version notes that S.V. Chervonenko, CPSU Central Committee section chief, and O.B. Rakhmanin, CPSU Central Committee deputy section chief, were also among the welcoming party.

CEASUESCU STATEMENT SUPPORTS PRAGUE PROPOSALS

LD271846 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest January 27 TASS -- General secretary of the Rumanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Rumania Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out the significance of the Political Declaration adopted by the Warsaw Treaty member states, which reflects the concern and determination of those states to come out in all firmness for curbing the arms race, in the first place the race of nuclear arms. Addressing here heads of diplomatic missions, he stressed the signficance of the proposal on the start of direct talks between the Warsaw Treaty member states and the NATO member countries.

I would also wish to note the proposal that a treaty be concluded on mutual non-use of military force between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, he said. We believe that the proposals spelled out in Prague are realistic and meet not only the interests of our peoples, but also the peoples of the NATO member countries, of the European nations and the whole world. Therefore, we expect the NATO member states to give a constructive answer and start talks to reach agreements acceptable to both sides.

HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS SOVIET TROOPS

PM271321 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jan 83 Second Edition p 3

[Report by Major R. Yakovlev: "Visiting Soviet Servicemen"]

[Text] Southern Group of Forces -- Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense, has visited the "N" Motorized Rifle Unit, subunits of which are taking part in joint tactical exercises with motorized rifle subunits of the Hungarian People's Army. He watched the subunits practicing combined operations and learning how to make enterprising and resolute use of weapons and equipment in a complex tactical situation. During his meeting with Soviet servicemen, Army General L. Czinege inquired about the organization of combat training and socialist competition in the subunits and wished the personnel new successes in combat and political training.

SOVIET-HUNGARIAN TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN MOSCOW

PM281027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Trade Developing"]

[Text] As a result of successfully concluded negotiations between government delegations a protocol has been signed in Moscow on commodity turnover between the USSR and Hungary for 1983.

The protocol takes account of the sides' commitments stemming from the protocol on the coordination of the Soviet and Hungarian state plans for 1981-1985, the long-term trade agreement between the USSR and Hungary for this period and other economic agreements, and enshrines the positive results of mutually advantageous economic cooperation achieved in the course of fulfilling the comprehensive program for the development of socialist economic integration among the CEMA countries.

This year the volume of commodity turnover between our countries will increase compared with the previous year and will amount to more than R8 billion. Growth in reciprocal deliveries of modern types of machinery, equipment and instruments is envisaged in 1983 on the basis of the further broadening and deepening of production specialization and collaboration -- which will help to accelerate technical progress in various sectors of both countries' national economies.

In 1983 the USSR will supply Hungary with metal-cutting machine tools, mining equipment, computer equipment, roadbuilding machines, tractors, trucks, and passenger cars. By means of deliveries from the Soviet Union, Hungary will continue to satisfy a considerable proportion of its requirements for the chief types of fuel and raw material commodities, including petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas.

Deliveries of communication equipment, computers, electrical engineering industry equipment, motorbuses and gantry and floating cranes will occupy an important place in Soviet imports from Hungary. In addition, it is planned to further increase deliveries from Hungary of commodities for the agroindustrial complex (equipment for the food industry, poultry and livestock-raising complexes and agricultural machinery).

According with the sides' mutual interests, the document signed creates a sound basis for the further systematic development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and Hungary. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship, comradely mutual understanding and fruitful businesslike cooperation. The protocol was signed by N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, and by J. Ambrus, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign trade. Present at the signing of the protocol were N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, as well as S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR.

FRG'S GENSCHER SUPPORTS U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD280014 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 27 Jan 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] To judge from a report just in from Washington, the West is still displaying an unreasonable approach to solving urgent problems. Evidence of this is to be found in particular in the meetings and talks which FRG Foreign Minister Genscher has just held with President Reagan and other U.S. leaders. It is pointed out that the talks dealt chiefly with implementation of Pentagon and NATO plans to station, I repeat, to station 572 new American medium-range nuclear missiles in the Federal Republic and in some other West European countries. Speaking at a Washington press conference the West German minister fully supported the deployment of the American Pershings and cruise missiles in the FRG.

SWEDISH PREMIER SUPPORTS USSR ARMS PROPOSAL

LD280023 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Stockholm January 28 TASS -- Sweden's Prime Minister Olof Palme highly assessed the answer of the Soviet side to the proposal of the Swedish Government to create in Europe a zone free from battlefield nuclear weapons.

Commenting on the stand of the Soviet side, the head of the Swedish Government told the Swedish telegraph bureau that the Soviet Union's answer is interesting and reflects its positive attitude to the given proposal.

Olof Palme stressed further that the proposals submitted on this question by the Soviet Union must become a subject of talks. We welcome the exchange of opinons and discussion of the given question, the Swedish prime minister said.

SWEDISH NEUTRALITY, RELATIONS WITH USSR DISCUSSED

PM271621 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Jan 83 p 3

[Special correspondents R. Kolchanov and V.Kopytin article under the rubric "From a Journalist's Notebook": "Sweden: Contours of Neutrality"]

[Excerpts] Stockholm-Moscow, January -- With regard to Sweden it is possible to assert that the country's traditional neutrality shifted to the right over the past 6 years of the bouregois government's rule. The threat of the country's gradual involvement in NATO's adventurist preparations had been growing increasingly real.

And, naturally, we Soviet journalists, who found ourselves in Stockholm and were enabled, thanks to the kindness of the Swedish Foreign Ministry, to meet with a number of the country's politicians, were primarily interested in the question of the foreign policy orientation of the new Social Democratic Goernment and the question of the appearance and immediate future of Swedish neutrality.

In the prime minister's office on the fourth floor of the government residence Rosenbad, our conversation opened with just this problem. The new government, Olof Palme emphasized, seeks to work, within the framework of what is possible, in the direction of peace, detente and disarmament. We will promote all possible cooperation among peoples. Sweden intends to adhere firmly and resolutely to active neutrality.

The new Swedish Government has already officially come out also in support of the proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, and in its relatively brief stay in power it has managed to take certain practical steps to study the possibilities for implementing that proposal.

It is also impossible not to recall the Madrid meeting, at which Sweden, along with other neutral and nonaligned countries, advocates convening a conference on measures to strengthen trust, security and disarmament in Europe.

We formed the impression from quite a lot of meetings in Stockholm -- with politicians, public figures and, as it is customary to say, with "ordinary people" -- that the overwhelming majority of them support the "thrust" of O. Palme's cabinet toward peace, detente and disarmament.

The struggle for peace now embraces very different sections of Sweden's population. Sweden's trade unions are also stepping up their involvement in the antiwar movement. The "International Center of the Swedish Trade Union Association [LO]," which was set up several years ago and is headed by O. Palme, the present premier, sees it as one of its tasks to give all kinds of support to the policy of peace, detente and disarmament and to organize and participate in the antiwar movement, J. Axelsson, a spokesman for Sweden's Central Trade Union Association, told us.

The scope of the anitwar movement in Sweden prompts the thought that the bulk of its population supports a policy based on the principles of neutrality and is determined to struggle to preserve and strengthen peace.

However, we are far from making overly optimistic assessments. Rightwing circles remain, do not yield their positions, and from time to time they grow more active. Encouraged and supported by big business and multinational monopolies closely associated with the U.S. and NATO military-industrial complex, they are trying to shift the Swedish policy of neutrality in a pro-American and pro-NATO direction.

Their aim is to discredit they very idea of the struggle for peace and disarmament, to make Sweden if not a participant in them at least an ideological ally of NATO's political and military adventures, to distort the Soviet Union's policy and peace initiatives and to introduce a split into the stable and friendly relations between our countries. Here use is made of fabrications about the Soviet "military threat" and about the appearance of some objects "resembling submarines" in Swedish territorial waters.

Anti-Sovietism in the activities of certain Swedish mass media is a far from rare phenomenon. One day in Stockholm's Karelia hotel, where we spent several days, we happened to hear with small musical interludes one and the same Radio Sweden broadcast in three languages full of slander against our country. That broadcast differed in no way either in content or in manner from the slander of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

Rightwing organizations, the conservatives and the press in their service are not averse to interfering sometimes in the socialist states' internal affairs with "advice" on how to live, and sometimes even with concrete actions.

All this is rather a "fly in the ointment," or perhaps "several flies," and we would like to believe that, despite the artificial barriers which are sometimes erected, relations between our countries will develop in the spirit of friendship and cooperation.

These hopes are shared by many of our Swedish interlocutors. We want to live in friendship with our neighbors and, or course, with the Soviet Union, Ola Ullsten, leader of the People's Party, said. We support the development of broad cooperation with you country, Karin Soder, deputy chairman of the Center Party, emphasized.

Prime Minister Olof Palme also devoted considerable space in the interview which he granted us to the need to further develop Soviet-Swedish relations.

FRENCH POSITION ON NUCLEAR FORCES QUESTIONED

LD270018 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jan (TASS) -- TASS observer on military affairs, Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The French Government is continuing to intensify its nuclear missile potential. Without at all overestimating its significance, we cannot ignore the fact that it adds to the armaments of the other participant countries of the North Atlantic alliance and is also directed against the USSR and its allies.

The replacement of nine old French S-2 missiles with the new S-3 systems, with an operational range of 3,500 km, was announced some days ago in Paris. Henceforth, the capacity of the nuclear charges delivered by French carriers in one launch amounts to 85 megatons. This is 5,660 times greater than the capacity of the bomb which destroyed Hiroshima. Since December 1982, the number of French missile-carrying submarines, which are constantly on combat patrol at sea, has been increased from two to three. Other measures are also being taken to raise the combat capability of the French nuclear forces.

French Defense Minister Hernu is now making inspection tours of the regions where the French missiles are based. The aim of these visits, in his own words, is "to show interest in nuclear weapons."

Why does the present French Government categorically oppose the inclusion of their nuclear forces in the calculation of the total balance of East and West? Perhaps, it has renounced its loyalty to obligations under the North Atlantic treaty and has decided to follow a policy of neutrality? No, the French officials have never denied, and are not now denying, that their efforts in the field of weapons are a part of the total military efforts of the West. The president of France, speaking in the FRG Bundestag, called for the strengthening of "the common determination of the members of the Atlantic alliance," for their "solidarity" and for support of Reagan's position on the question of missiles in Europe.

It appears that the position of the French Government concerning nuclear weapons is illogical. On the one hand, Paris is constantly proclaiming itself a true ally of the United States, but, on the other, it is giving the impression that in the event of a military conflict between the two blocs, its nuclear forces could remain on the side. However, as the English say, "you can't have your cake and eat it."

It should be stressed once again that the USSR is not at all proposing the reducing of the nuclear forces of Britain or France. That is a question which should be resolved by the allies in the North Atlantic bloc themselves. But the Soviet Union cannot close its eyes to the real existence of these armaments or count them out in its analysis of the overall balance of forces. And this is a just point of view, based on the requirement of the equality and identical security of the sides.

IZVESTIYA CITES VATICAN PAPER DENOUNCING ARMS RACE

PM271551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Disarmament]

[Text] The newspaper L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, the Vatican press organ, has published an article devoted to problems of peace and disarmament.

Voicing alarm at the exacerbation of the international situation, it emphasizes that "words are not enough to strengthen peace, concrete deeds are also needed," the newspaper writes. "But facts attest that the situation has become dramatic, for spending on arms has reached giddy heights." This is reported by TASS from Rome.

The article cites specialists' data, according to which the nuclear weapons now in existence are sufficient to annihilate 80 billion people, that is to annihilate all of mankind 20 times over. This paradoxical situation has resulted in ordinary people wondering today: "Are we not on the verge of collective madness?" -- the Vatican press organ emphasizes.

The newspaper is sharply critical of the notorious "balance of fear" or "brinkmanship" theory, recalling that there have been approximately 150 wars since World War II, which have claimed millions of human lives. During the bloody Vietnam war alone more than 1 million of that country's citizens and 56,000 American soldiers died," the article points out.

"Another instance showing the groundlessness of attempts somehow to justify 'limited conflicts,'" L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO writes, "was the Near East war in October 1973: More tanks were committed to battle and destroying in the space of 1 week than during all the fighting in Africa in the period of World War II."

"As a result of the arms race and conflicts in various parts of the world," the article goes on to point out, "the military industry has never suffered a slump in production." The tremendous sums being allocated to the needs of the military-industrial complex should be used not to strengthen the apparatus of violence but for peaceful purposes, the newspaper believes. It emphasizes in this connection that the funds being spent to purchase one submarine would be sufficient for the annual instruction of 15 million children in school; the cost of a tank is equivalent to the cost of building schools to train 30,000 teenagers; and instead of one warplane it would be possible to construct 40,000 pharmacies, where people needing treatment would obtain medicines for themselves.

"It is the moral duty of each and everyone to halt the arms race by means of successful talks based on the principle of reciprocity," L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO writes in conclusion.

ANALYSIS OF U.S. PRESENCE IN MEDITERRANEAN

LD271345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0715 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Talk by international affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev]

[Excerpts] Hello, esteemed radio listeners. Our talk today is devoted to an analysis of the situation in the Mediterranean, a most important part of the world from all viewpoints -- political, economic, military and cultural. The international importance of Mediterranean problems is clear from the fact that they were reflected in the Political Declaration adopted in Prague. The Mediterranean has from time immemorial been the cradle of human civilization, one of its most ancient sources. Moreover, the region played an enormous role in the history of mankind.

At the present time, unfortunately, in that region there are often serious conflicts and acute crises posing a threat to peace in Europe and worldwide. And if the aggressive nature of the foreign policy and military-strategic actions of the United States and NATO continues to grow, the Mediterranean problems take on a particularly important and relevant character. The situation in the Mediterranean, prospects for its development, and the obvious link between the problems of the region's security and matters of European security all justify our turning to the topic, and pointing to the urgent need for an analysis of the latest events and consideration of ways of struggling to strengthen peace and security in the region.

First let us analyze U.S. policy in the Mediterranean. American statesmen do not conceal the fact that they believe the region to involve vital U.S. interests. By brute force and military might the United States strives to establish its unrestricted right to dominate the region. But for all the importance of economic factors, the central and chief place in U.S. plans continues to be taken up by political and military-strategic considerations. A broad military presence in the region enables the United States to create there a powerful kind of bridgehead on the approaches to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, tropical Africa and the Indian Ocean.

It is no accident that there is constant talk of extending NATO's sphere of action through the Mediterranean to other parts of the world neighboring it. The U.S. and NATO domination of the Mediterranean, in the view of strategists from the Pentagon and NATO Headquarters, makes it possible to put pressure, which is useful to the West, on the neutral and nonaligned states of the region and to maintain the political and social status quo in those states which find themselves within the military-political system of imperialism, and, if need be, to interfere in the internal affairs of the countries of southern Europe, preventing any leftwards move there. There is also the possibility of putting pressure on the progressive Arab countries of northern Africa and the Near East, the possibility of putting down national liberation movements in the region and installing military and reactionary regimes which are favorable to imperialism.

Pushing ahead with militarist preparations, NATO strategists view the Mediterranean as the main part of the south European theater of military action of the NATO bloc. According to the Western press, there are concentrated there more than 1.1 million servicemen. They are alloted a special role in the event of an emergency in the Mediterranean.

There too is permanently deployed the main U.S. aggressive force in the region -- the American Sixth Fleet, whose ships were brought into the Mediterranean during World War II and have remained there ever since, despite promises to withdraw quickly.

Deploying its naval force, the United States reckoned to bottle up the Soviet Union in the Black Sea and to enable itself to do as it pleased in the Mediterranean. It more than once demonstrated American naval power there. Suffice it to recall the operations of the Sixth Fleet during the Suez crisis of 1956, the events in Lebanon in 1958, the so-called help to Israel in 1967 and 1973 and, finally, the recent operation of the U.S. fleet last year during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. These incessant intrigues of imperialism made it necessary for there to be a Soviet naval presence. But it has to be pointed out that these vessels are not there to pose a threat to anyone. Their task is to promote the cause of stability and peace in the Mediterranean. And that is indeed so. And at no time have Soviet naval vessels taken part in any military operations in the Mediterranean. I would recall that back in 1963 the United States introduced into the Mediterranean missile-carrying nuclear submarines for combat patrols. They form part of the strategic offensive systems of the U.S. command. Planes carrying nuclear weapons are also based at U.S. bases in the countries of the Mediterranean and on Sixth Fleet aircraft-carriers. All this, of course, sharply increases the threat to peace.

Washington is openly using its bases as a powerful means of exerting pressure on the democratic and national liberation forces, and as a forward post for supporting anti-people's regimes. There are four U.S. military bases operating in Greece, six in Spain, nine in Italy and seven in Turkey. As is known, the Pentagon is now thinking of turning the territory of Italy, particularly Sicily, into a most dangerous nuclear bridgehead where, according to the NATO decision, it is intended to station 112 cruise missiles and perhaps according to some reports, powerful Pershing-II missiles also. This step, if carried into effect, would immeasurably increase the danger of a nuclear conflict in the region. The new base in Comiso in Sicily will become a threat to peace and security throughout southern Europe, northern Africa and the Near East.

And one cannot ignore the aspect of the violation of airspace and, consequently, the sovereignty of the neutral and nonaligned countries in the event of the launching against a likely enemy of cruise missiles from Italian territory. The creation of that base further jeopardizes the concept which is gathering momentum of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans which is advocated by such states as Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Romania. At the same time, for its part, the Soviet Union over many years has consistently defended the idea of creating a zone of peace in various parts of the globe, including the Mediterranean. We support the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

The peaceful aspirations of the peoples of the Mediterranean and their resolve to rebuff the dangerous actions of the imperialists and their accomplices are strengthening. In achieving these noble goals of peace and detente they can fully count on the help of the Soviet people and the peoples of the European socialist countries, our governments well understanding that the elimination of local hotbeds of war and international tension is one of the prerequisites leading to conditions of world peace.

INTOURIST, AEROFLOT OFFICES IN LONDON BOMBED

LD261806 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] London January 26 TASS -- Unidentified extremists have carried out a criminal action against the London offices of the Soviet Intourist agency and Aeroflot. Two parcels, stuffed with explosives, arrived by post to the offices. Possible grave consequences were prevented only thanks to the fact that employees had discovered them in time. According to the police, investigation is under way. It is noteworthy that on January 26, unidentified persons, speaking for a Zionist extremist organisation, in a phone call to the Intourist and Aeroflot offices claimed responsibility for the action and said "it was only the beginning."

MUBARAK ARRIVES ON VISIT TO WASHINGTON

LD280030 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 27 Jan 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Egyptian President Mubarak has arrived in Washington for a visit. The agenda for his talks in the United States includes discussion of the situation in the Near East and of bilateral U.S.-Egyptian relations. It is reported that there will also be discussion of possibilities for extending U.S. military aid to Egypt. No secret is being made in Washington of satisfaction over the fact that Egypt has given its agreement for the Pentagon to use military installations on Egyptian territory, in particular the Ra's Banas military base on the Red Sea.

Talks Held With Reagan

LD280022 Moscow TASS in English 2349 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Washington January 28 TASS -- Talks were held in the White House on Thursday between President Ronald Reagan and Egypt's President Husni Mubarak who had arrived for a visit here. Taking part in the talks were U.S. Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs William Clark. Husni Mubarak had also a meeting with Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. His meetings with Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan and Secretary of Commerce Malcom Baldridge are planned.

The Middle East situation and the U.S.-Egyptian relations were discussed at the talks.

Mideast 'Peace' Discussed

LD281131 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Washington January 28 TASS -- Ronald Reagan, addressing correspondents after a meeting with President Husni Mubarak of Egypt, asserted that the USA obstensibly strives for "peace" in the Middle East and for the "territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence" of Lebanon. However, it was precisely with Washington's backing that Israel is known to have staged the barbarous aggression against Lebanon and now persists in the refusal to withdraw its troops from Lebanese territory. Reagan's so called "peace initiative" which was discussed at the talks in the White House also serves as a camouflage of U.S. unreserved support for the Israeli aggressors.

For his part, Husni Mubarak, as it was pointed out in U.S. official circles, confirmed adherence to the "peace treaty" with Israel. The treaty was concluded within the framework of the separate Camp-David deal.

Questions of U.S. economic aid to Egypt were also discussed at the talks. The amount of the aid is now 1,000 million dollars a year. According to officials' statements, common consent on expediting the implementation of the programme was achieved.

Radio Peace & Progress Comment

LD272343 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak begins talks today with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington. Political observers believe that the United States will try to exploit Mubarak's visit to inject some movement in the so-called Reagan Middle East plan.

The talks will show what attitude the Egyptian President will take. It is impossible for him not to realize that the majority of Arab countries has rejected this plan because it is a continuation of the Camp David policy and does not provide for the liberation of all the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967. Furthermore, the plan disregards the principal issue in the settlement and blocks the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. The plan makes no mention whatsoever of the PLO, whose recognition and reputation escalated in the world after its heroic resistance in west Beirut. Reagan actually opposes the return of east Jerusalem to the Arabs while he shows great concern for Israel's security without even pretending to show any concern for the security of the Arab countries -- the victims of Israeli aggression.

The United States has used scores of vetos at the UN Security Council to undermine resolutions that call for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories and the establishment of the usurped rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

The United States had divided the Arabs by its Camp David plan. Alongside its continued supplies of arms to Israel, the United States has succeeded in protecting the southern rear of the Israeli enemy and has thus enabled it to carry out new actions against the Arabs. After Camp David, Zionism adopted a more insolent line. It annexed east Jerusalem and then the Syrian Golan Heights. It then carried out an attack without parallel in barbarism against Lebanon and the Palestinian Arabs.

That is not all. The Pentagon peacemakers secured military bases and bridgeheads for themselves in Egypt, Sudan, and Oman; and began to stage military maneuvers there. The ships of the U.S. fleet constantly roam through the Arab Gulf. In short, the United States has helped its friend Israel without forgetting about itself. All of this truly harms the just settlement of the Middle East problem. It is also the byproduct of Camp David itself.

From the point of view of Arab interests, the Reagan plan is more dangerous and more harmful than the Camp David plan. The latter plan provides only for transitional and temporary measures and could prompt some Arabs to have hopes, though false, that it would be possible for an independent Palestinian state to be established and that Jerusalem could be liberated. However, the Reagan plan dissipates all hopes that Arabs could entertain, for it provides no just peace for the Arabs in the Middle East.

What does the United States expect out of its talks with Mubarak? Perhaps it expects him to yield to its pressures and to surrender as As-Sadat did. However, there is a fact that no one among the Arab leaders should overlook: the defense of Arab interests, national or pan-Arab demands combating the imperialist policy of Washington in the Middle East.

MOSCOW EXAMINES U.S. PLANS 'TO ISOLATE' IRAN

NC271600 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Station commentary: "The U.S. Imperialists Are Trying To Isolate Iran"]

[Text] The people of Iran are getting ready to mark the 4th anniversary of the victory of the 11 February Revolution which led to the downfall of the pro-U.S. monarchy in Iran. In Washington they do not to accept the fact that it is now about 4 years that Iran -- as recently stated by an Iranian state dignitary -- has ceased to play the role of the 51st state of the United States.

At first the Carter administration -- and now the Reagan administration -- tried and are trying to carry out military provocations, to threaten, to impose an economic siege and to inflict pressures on the newly-established Islamic Republic so as to revive the former positions of U.S. and other imperialist monopolies in Iran -- monopolies which together plundered Iran's oil wealth and pocketed astronomic profits for decades. But over the past 4 years the imperialists have been unable to fulfill their criminal objectives.

The White House, which saw no alternative but a long economic siege of the Islamic Republic of Iran, is now giving priority to efforts to isolate Iran and to separate it from progressive forces, especially from socialist countries which have always supported the Iranian people's struggle for independent and social progress.

The so-called center of international security -- which was formed in Washington and is headed by Joseph Churba, a close adviser to President Reagan -- has pointed out in its special report that at present it is especially important to force the Islamic Republic of Iran to pursue the policy of maintaining a negative balance between the United States and the Soviet Union. At the same time, the report points out the importance of preventing the expansion of Iran's cooperation with other socialist countries too. But as far as the Iranian people's so-called negative stance toward the United States is concerned, it must be said that those sitting in the White House can hold only themselves and the U.S. monopolies that back them responsible. The policy of plundering and injustice that they continuously followed, and still follow, against the Iranian people could not have had any other results.

The last 25-year period of the shah's cruel rule, which was reinstated by the CIA by the 19 August 1953 coup, will always remain one of the most sinister and darkest pages of Iran's history. The bloody incidents of 4 June 1963, which were started by the CIA with the help of its minion SAVAK, and the black Friday of 8 September 1978, when thousands of defenseless Tehran residents were executed by CIA agents and SAVAK with the participation of elements of Israel's Mossad, will never be forgotten. Washington does not stop at any criminal act in its attacks and aggressions against the Islamic Republic of Iran. It both landed commandos and U.S. bullies in the Tabas region to carry out a military coup in Iran, illegally froze Iran's assets in U.S. banks and imposed an economic siege on Iran.

Contrary to the United States, the Soviet Union has always implemented a policy of support for the struggles of the Iranian people toward the country's independence and freedom and for social progress. Even during the shah's rule, the Soviet Union found ways to assist Iran in forming its national heavy industries and it also believed that Iran's industrialization would form a basis for ensuring Iran's economic independence and, ultimately, its political independence. This is what happened. Hoping to easily stifle the newly-established Islamic Republic, the imperialist monopolies severed their economic and commercial relations with Iran immediately after the revolution and they then imposed an economic siege on your country.

As a result, many of Iran's (?industries) dependent on spare parts from the West stopped operation. But the Esfahan steel complex, like dozens of other national units built in Iran with the cooperation of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, continued operating successfully.

Steel production -- extremely necessary for Iran -- not only did not stop, but rather, it increased. The Islamic Republic's trade with socialist countries too expand on the principle of equality. Transiting Iranian consignments via the Soviet Union allowed your country not to halt its foreign trade relations for even a day.

The plans to stifle Iran's revolution were foiled. The more this fact is realized in Washington, the more attempts are made in Washington to isolate Iran from progressive forces in a bid to weaken Iran's confrontation with imperialism. This is why Reagan's close adviser Churba proposed that the Islamic Republic of Iran be forced to implement a policy of maintaining a negative balance between the Soviet Union and the United States. The compiler of the report is emphatic on the point that cooperation between the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with Iran in the expansion and growth of Iran's industries and commerce be halted. They are trying in the White House to prevent, at any cost, the expansion of Iran's friendly relations, based on equality, with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to the same extent as our relations with many liberated countries have expanded. Among these countries that are successfully struggling against imperialism we can see India, Algeria and Syria. The leaders of these countires reject the U.S. imperialists' efforts at preventing further expansion of their mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union and at tampering with the quality of equality that governs these relations.

However, there are government dignitaries in Iran -- very high-level government officials at that -- who apologize to the imperialists for Iran's cooperation with the Soviet Union and who often run after the imperialists, thus harming their country's national interests and the Iranian revolution's path. The 4 years that have passed since the victory of the 11 February revolution show that the mutually beneficial and equal cooperation among Iran, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries has undoubtedly helped and will help to guard the revolution's gains and progress and to strengthen the bases of Iran's independence.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS ISRAELI-LEBANESE TALKS

PM261057 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Political correspondent K. Geyvandov article: "Dual Diktat"]

[Text] "The war with Lebanon is not over, and the Israeli Army is remaining in Lebanon to turn the military achievements into political achievements." It was in these terms in a recent statement to Israeli radio that Eytan, chief of the Israeli Armed Forces General Staff, described with soldierly bluntness the aims and tasks which the Tel Aviv rulers are striving to implement at the U.S.-Israeli-Lebanese talks now being held.

Yes, yes, that same Begin, Sharon and Shamir who last June ordered their soldiers to treacherously invade a neighboring Arab country and who proclaimed to the whole world that they were merely pursuing the goal of ensuring the security of Israel's northern borders. On the talks agenda imposed on Lebanon after nearly 3 weeks of arm twisting, the item "measures to ensure security" comes second immediately after such a categorical item as "ending the state of war." And if you familiarize yourself with the Israeli breakdown of those measures, you can discover even with the naked eye that Tel Aviv is discussing the effective establishment of its military-political and economic control over extensive Lebanese territories up to 50 km beyond the common border.

Strictly speaking, from the very outset the Begin government made no secret of the fact that it intends to strive for agreement on this item at the talks merely for a formal "legitimizing" of the occupiers' practical activity on Lebanese soil. And that practical activity includes a vast package of measures to "assimilate" Lebanon's southern regions ranging from large-scale military construction to flooding the occupied territories with Israeli-made goods. Such actions by Israel's Zionist rulers are in complete accord with the policy of "creeping expansion" implemented by them in the region almost from the first few days of the country's existence. And each time, of course, on the pretext of...ensuring that state's security. Before it was the Golan Heights, the Sinai Peninsula, the West Bank of the Jordan River and east Jerusalsm; now it is southern Lebanon; and in the future....

Official Tel Aviv, supported by the U.S. Administration, is now kicking up a propaganda fuss over the measures adopted by Syria to strengthen its air defense. Such utterly false campaigns usually precede aggressive actions by Israel, and it has not been ruled out that Syria will be a future Tel Aviv "target."

Let us return, however, to the agenda of the U.S.-Israeli-Lebanese talks which are being held. What place is there on it for the question, of vital importance to Lebanon, of the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces, which the Lebanese Government intended to resolve first? As you might expect, under the weight of the U.S.-Israeli dual diktat it has become the penultimate item and is couched in extremely obscure language. It contains, in particular, such phrases as "conditions for the withdrawal of Israeli forces in the context of the evacuation of all foreign armed forces from Lebanon." Conditions? What conditions can there be, one asks, when UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509, whose fulfillment Beirut persistently demands, contain the simple demand for the rapid cessation of Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the unconditional withdrawal of the Tel Aviv interventionist forces from that country? And without any "context."

There can be conditions, apparently, so long as there is a question of "turning military achievements into political achievements." Furthermore, there is no surprise in the face that the main role in implementing that task is being played by Washington, whose envoys also imposed the talks agenda on Lebanon (let us note in parentheses that last June the United States, as a permanent member of the UN Security Council, did not oppose the approval of Resolutions 508 and 509. "The reaching of agreement on the agenda at the Israeli-Lebanese talks in itself signifies the effective beginning of peace talks between Israel and a second Arab country," London's THE OBSERVER has commented. The newspaper subsequently noted that the cause of "Lebanon's compliance" was Israel's military force as well as the support for Tel Aviv by the United States which, by pressuring Beirut, forced it to "normalize relations with Israel."

In other words, the transformation of the U.S.-Israeli "strategic allies'" military achievements into political achievements in this case amounts to a new attempt to urge on the process begun at Camp David and to continue the policy of replacing an all-embracing and just settlement of the Near East crisis by separate deals. In an effort to bring successive Arab countries to their knees and impose "peace" on the Arabs on U.S.-Israeli terms, the U.S. Administration is showing yet again that its Near East policy has been and remains aimed toward safeguarding U.S. imperialism's strategic interests, which coincide virtually totally with Zionism's aims.

In the light of this you can understand why the Lebanese Government representative considered it necessary to warn against excessive optimism over the adoption of an agenda for the U.S.-Israeli-Lebanese talks and to note that there are in prospect "long and difficult talks, and the Lebanese interests there." The task, indeed, is not at all easy if you take into account the fact that, in addition to the Israeli torturers, the Lebanese will have to continue dealing with such representatives of U.S. "diplomacy" as P. Habib and M. Draper.

Before it was Egypt. Now it is Lebanon. Even before all this, an entire people -- the Palestinian Arab people -- had become exiles. Who will be the next victim of U.S. imperialism and Zionism in the Near East? That question is now being asked with particular persistence in the Arab world by all who are genuinely concerned by the problems of the freedom, independence and security of their countries and peoples. In an attempt to find an answer to this they are reaching the inevitable conclusion that, more than ever before, the situation which has now taken shape in the Near East requires the cohesion and unity of decisive action by all Arabs to successfully rebuff Israeli aggression and imperialist intrigues and to defend the Arab peoples' vital interests.

SWAPO LEADER: CUBANS NOT LINKED TO NAMIBIA ISSUE

LD270057 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] The president of the South-West African People's Organization, Sam Nujoma, has stated that the Cuban military contingent in Angola has nothing to do with the independence of Namibia. The president, interviewed by a correspondent of the Moscow news, was commenting on the attempts of South Africa and the United States to link the granting of independence to Namibia with the withdrawal of the Cuban contingent from Angola.

TASS EXAMINES ISRAELI MILITARY AID TO ZAIRE

LD241316 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Paris January 24 TASS — Zaire's dependence on the Tel Aviv Zionist regime has substantially grown as a result of the recent visit to that central African country by Israel's Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon.

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire has told FRANCE PRESS AGENCY that it was decided at the talks held during the visit "to entrust Israel with the re-organisation of all units and sub-units of the Zairean Armed Forces which do not as yet receive foreign aid". Along with Belgian and French instructors, who train infantry units, Israeli "advisers" will direct combat training of artillery and communication troops. Under an accord reached, a correspondent of the Israeli television reports, Tel Aviv will provide Kinshasa with advanced weapons, mortars and communication equipment. Besides, Zionist military specialists are asked to "raise the combat ability" of the Camagnola division, deployed in Shaba Province, in direct proximity to the Angolan borders.

According to reports reaching here, Israel in fact received an opportunity to control fully the Zairean troops stationed in that strategic province. According to the American AP agency, Israel will form, arm and train troops in Shaba in accordance with the military agreement signed during Sharon's visit.

Damascus January 24 TASS -- Fulfilling Washington's instructions, Tel Aviv is striving to turn Zaire into a staging area for aggressive forays against progressive African states, the Syrian Al-BA'TH writes, commenting on Sharon's visit. It is obvious, the newspaper points out, that ties between Tel Aviv and Kinshasa far exceed the framework of bilateral cooperation that is now being propagandised in both capitals.

ETHIOPIAN NAVY CHIEF RETURNS HOME FROM USSR

PM271113 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jan 83 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Return Home"]

[Text] Commodore Tesfaye Berhanu, commander of socialist Ethiopia's Naval Forces, left Moscow on 20 January to return home from an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Commodore Tesfaye Berhanu was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Admiral V.N. Chernavin, chief of the Naval Forces Main Staff, and other Soviet admirals and officers.

CHILEAN COMMUNISTS ADVOCATE OPPOSITION UNITY

PY272016 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 26 Jan 83

["Text" of Chilean Communist Party declaration issued in Moscow on 25 January, read by Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party -- recorded]

[Text] Chileans: A coordinated action of all the members of the opposition is urgently needed in order to allow the establishment of a democratic regime and do away, as soon as possible, with the days of uncertainty and suffering which most Chileans are enduring.

Ever since it took over, the fascist regime has had to face the opposition of the most numerous sectors of Chilean society, which are represented by the leftist parties. The leftist opposition was joined by the centrist sector later on and by the rightist sector most recently. The Chilean Communist Party [PCCH] proposes that all the opposition forces -- left, center and right -- unite. Tyranny can only be defeated by the unity and struggle of all the opposition sectors; if there is no unity, tyranny will continue to destroy the country.

We do not need to agree right now on the type of democratic regime that should be established in the future. The important thing now is to join efforts in order to oust the dictatorship and agree that it is up to the people to decide the future of the nation.

The PCCH has never (?been against) united action against fascism; neither in the present struggle to oust it nor in the future task to erradicate it completely and create a new democratic regime.

Our party, like the other popular parties, has every right to participate in the government leadership. However, it is quite possible that, in view of the political situation in the future, some political parties -- including the PCCH -- may not participate in the government which may succeed the dictatorship. But nevertheless -- from abroad and in its role as the opposition -- the PCCH will support the new government's positive points. Therefore, the composition of the future government is not something that must necessarily be decided on now, although it is proper to once again point out that only a democratic regime of broad national unity will be able to undertake the great task of reconstructing the country.

What is necessary now is to do away with the extremely dramatic and disasterous current situation. The unemployed and their relatives, who amount to 4 million persons are struggling against hunger and misery. The great majority is suffering anguish, the needy sectors live in worse conditions than ever, many businessmen from the urban and rural areas have lost evrything and the fascist regime has expropriated small and medium enterprises for the benefit of imperialist capital and domestic financial projects. Nevertheless, some of those financial entities have gone bankrupt due to the flop of the economic policy.

The main objective sought in intervening in several banks is for the state to take care of the numerous debts owed to answer to the foreign creditors, especially the U.S. creditors.

Pinochet is trying to recover the loss of confidence in the regime but confidence -- like virginity -- once lost cannot be recovered. The economic, social and moral crisis worsens every day. The measures taken by the dictatorship only worsen matters.

The fact that so many enterprises are not able to pay salaries shows that the country is in the midst of a disaster.

Some politicians act very cautiously. They are right to believe that Pinochet will drive the country to ruin and as a consequence have decided that they are going to let others be the first to ruin themselves by trying to solve the great difficulties.

We do not think, to say the least, that this is right. The country cannot be abandoned to fate, exposed to a period of chaos, once fascism is ousted. Self interest cannot be placed above the supreme patriotic duty of reestablishing democracy and starting, as soon as possible, to reconstruct the nation.

We communists believe quite the contrary: that it is necessary and possible to avoid an interregnum and begin to assume the responsibility of confronting the obstacles, to start meeting the needs of the people and solving the problems right away.

This is another reason for the need for an agreement between all the members of the opposition -- leftists, centrists and rightists. This will not be easy but it will not be impossible. The Communists are determined to contribute with their will and effort in this regard. We cannot wait any longer. If all members of the opposition act in a united manner we can solve the problem right now.

PRAVDA EDITORIALIZES ON TASKS OF SOVIET PRESS

PM271141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 81 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Effectiveness of the Press"]

[Text] Our party treats Soviet journalists with great trust. Responding to this trust, newspaper and journal, radio and television editorial office workers display a high level of social activeness and responsibility and seek in their activity to be guided by the Leninist principles and traditions of party journalism.

"Persuasive, specific illustration of our achievements, serious analysis of the new problems which life constantly generates, freshness of thought and word," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted, "that is the path toward improving all our propaganda, which must always be truthful and realistic and also interesting and comprehensible and therefore more effective."

The deeds and concerns of the life which the party and all Soviet people are living today comprise the main content of our press. It describes the struggle for the successful implementation of the 26 party decisions congress and the socioeconomic tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the large amount of work under way to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums and the historic advantages of socialism and our comtemporaries. The press' role as the patform of party and nation-wide public opinion, as the collective agitation and propaganda workers and organizer of the masses is increasing still further under present conditions.

One of the most important tasks which the party has set Soviet journalists is to be constantly concerned to enhance the effectiveness of items. This is achieved on the basis of the specificity, pithiness, immediacy and party passion of the items published and on a profound knowledge of life and attention to its topical problem. It is primarily a matter of persistently and skillfully propagandizing our achievements, leading experience and the example of the best people. Party, soviet, trade union and economic organs must be more attentive toward these materials and toward items which reveal additional reserves and popularize progressive methods of management and labor organization, the introduction of new equipment and ways of improving production efficiency and work quality and consolidating labor discipline. Inattention to such items and to experience is tantamount to thriftlessness and unused reserves.

We are rightly proud of the successes achieved in strengthening the might of our mother-land and we rejoice in them. At the same time we know that there are many unresolved problems, shortcomings and instances of poor work, irresponsibility, departmental and localistic tendencies and lack of discipline in our life. Working people's letters to party committees and newspaper editorial offices attest that the absolute majority of Soviet people do not tolerate such facts. The duty and vocation of the press is to submit to the public's verdict the questions which worry people and to make bold use of criticism in the struggle against impediments to our progress.

Of course, a press organ achieves effectiveness in its articles when criticism is of a businesslike, constructive nature and has a specific target. We must remember that the primary value of criticism is its mobilizing importance and not superficial sharpness or sensationalism which are still encountered in some items and undoubtedly reduce their efficacy and effectiveness.

Critical comments in the press require a businesslike reaction. That is how the majority of party committees act, molding a correct attitude toward criticism among Communists and soviet, economic and trade union organization workers.

Relevant steps are taken to improve matters and the editorial offices receive full answers about what has been done after criticism.

At the same time there are still individual leaders who seek to turn their departments or organizations into a criticism-free zone. There are attempts to get rid of press workers who produce critical items, and to artificially create difficulties in their work. There are cases where businesslike, principled items are questioned and met with dissatisfaction in some local party and soviet organs and ministries and departments. The authors of critical publications are obliged to hear complaints that they are engaging in vilification and washing dirty linen in public. The adoption of specific measures in response to press items sometimes drags on for months or even years. That is what happened, for instance, to a letter entitled "Red Tape" published in PRAVDA in November 1981: People's control workers had revealed instances of violations of production and financial discipline in the Rostov Oblispolkom Repair and Construction Administration. The evidence had been handed over to the city's Leninskiy Rayon Procuracy. Its examination was bogged down in red tape here for almost 2 years. After the newspaper article the Procuracy worker who had delayed the examination of the items was severely censured. But even after that, the red tape lasted another year. Need it be said that this story has nothing in common with a principled attitude toward criticism.

Editorial offices frequently receive formalistic replies on the thrust of important questions raised in the press. Formally a reply has been sent but there is nothing to report to readers about steps taken. Party committees and their press organs must unfailingly see through a matter which has been begun and spare no effort to do so.

Many party committees thoroughly examine the comments voiced in PRAVDA readers' letters, but there are instances of a formalistic, complacent attitude toward them. It also happens that pseudoleaders, after fair criticism in the newspaper, are moved to another leading post. Is this not lowering our exactingness toward cadres and refusing to consider criticism?

The Soviet press has always been and remains the Communist Party's loyal combat assistant. Soviet journalists welcome the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum as an action program for the forthcoming period. For editorial collectives they have become an inexhaustible source of topical articles on key avenues of communist building and demand that the quality of journalistic work and the effectiveness of the printed word be improved still further by every means.

CRITICISM OF SUPPLIES, PRODUCTION DISCUSSED

LD270030 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Jan 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Here is commentator Yevgeniy Sinitsyn to discuss answers to criticisms made on the Vremya program:

[Sinitsyn] Hello, comrades. In one of our news broadcasts, we described the unhappy state of affairs in the construction of housing and social and cultural amenities in the town of Sharipovo, the future center of the Kansko-Achinskiy fuel-energy complex in Krasnoyarsk Kray. The shortage of housing is seriously affecting the formation of builders' collectives and this is in turn is causing quite a few difficulties in erecting basic production facilities.

[V.L. Pleshkov, gorkom secretary, identified by caption] Judge for yourselves. Over the 11th 5-Year Plan period, we are to hand over for occupation more than 700,000 square meters of housing; however, in the first 2 years, we have completed only 72,000 -- that is one-tenth.

[Sinitsyn] A letter we received from Glavenergostroy admits the fact. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the letter goes on, has taken a number of immediate measures to rectify the situation. I quote: For the purpose of speeding up the comprehensive development of the town of Sharipovo, construction has been started on a house-building combine with a capacity for producing materials for 140,000 square meters of housing per year. Other measures are also being taken. Therefore the points made by the Vremya program were well taken.

Now a reply from the Kazan chemical combine named after Vakhitov: Freight cars had been standing idle at sidings there for months awaiting unloading. The letter, as you see, is quite a detailed one -- three pages long. Of course, the chemical works does have objective reasons but facts are facts and the situation has to be put right.

Now, the reply says, a new technological process is being developed for the operation of the Vakhitovo railroad station and the combine's sidings. Management of raw-materials transport shops has been reinforced and a material incentive system has been introduced for workers, unloading the wagons. Well, it appears early to judge any positive results but there will be results, we hope.

One more letter: This is not a reply but a request; one that needs to be urgently dealt with. It is from a worker at the Stavropol construction materials and components works. At our editor's request, our correspondent went to the works, which is performing an important task in supplying ferroconcrete structures for making pumping and compressor stations on the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. We workers, says the letter, are doing our utmost to fulfil the targets but we are short of metal.

[N.I. Zaytsev, works director, identified by caption] Because of systematic breaches in the supply of metal by the Krivoy ROG metallurgical combine, our works has been put in a difficult position trying to meet supplies for the gas pipeline project.

[Sinitsyn] Yes, the Krivoy ROG combine should help. Indeed, it is not a matter of help: Stated discipline of supplies must be adhered to. That is their duty.

CENTRAL PRESS CALLS FOR ADHERENCE TO LENINISM

PRAVDA 21 Jan Editorial

PM271255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 83 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Loyalty to Leninism"]

[Text] At the origin of the modern era of world history, whose foundation was laid by the victory of the Great October Revolution, stands the colossal figure of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, leader of the proletariat, thinker of genius, fervent revolutionary, great organizer and founder of the Communist Party and Soviet state. Lenin revealed in depth the law-governed nature and trend of the final imperialist stage of capitalist development, described clearly and with scientific accuracy the conditions of and prospects for the growth of the world revolutionary liberation movement and outlined a clear plan for building a new socialist society. Whenever we want to express the main meaning of the Soviet people's great achievements and the essence of the fruitful domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, we say with justified pride that "this is the continuation of Lenin's ideas and cause."

The successes of socialist and communist building, the growth in the Soviet land's economic and defense might, the development of its spiritual culture, its high international prestige and also the further strengthening of the forces of peace and progress on earth are indisputable confirmation of the vitality and strength of Leninism and Marxism in the 20th century. The Communist Party's entire multifaceted activity is imbued with loyalty to Leninism.

The Great Lenin demanded that we define subsequent key tasks creatively and in the light of specific historical conditions, that we seek out that "link" which by grasping, as he said, we can "unravel the whole chain." Our party's history and its present-day domestic and foreign policy are convincing evidence that the CPSU, following the behests of its founder and leader, has always been and is still able to correctly define those links.

In the foreign policy sphere there is now no task more topical than preserving peace, averting the threat of world thermonuclear catastrophe and ensuring the country's security and favorable international conditions for Soviet people's peaceful creative labor. In strengthening the community of socialist states and supporting the cause of the liberation and equality of the peoples throughout the world, the Communist Party and Soviet state are consistently implementing one of Ilich's most important behests which ran: "...We promise the workers and peasants to do our utmost for peace, and we shall do this." Above all our entire peace-loving foreign policy course is directed toward this. Also directed toward this are the Soviet Union's constructive new proposals supported by the fraternal countries at the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee.

The paramount tasks in the domestic policy sphere were clearly and concisely defined at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum. The economy is our main policy, Lenin said. His instructions on the need for the comprehensive raising of labor productivity and for transforming every national economic sector into a major industrial sector built on the use of the latest achievements of science and technology and working "like clockwork" are vital now, too. Now that Soviet society has entered the stage of developed socialism, the struggle to intensify the economy and to resolutely increase production efficiency and work quality has become the main thrust of the efforts of the party and the people. The raising of working people's living standards and the further strengthening of the national economy, our entire society and state also depend on the success of that struggle.

"The steady development of the economy and improvement of the people's prosperity," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has noted, "are both our duty to the Soviet people and our internationalist duty. Posing the question in such terms, the party is guided by Lenin's shrewd instruction that it is through our economic policy that we exert our main influence on the world revolutionary process."

The new society and the new state, Lenin said, must be the product of the working masses themselves, and the main point in the party's work is that more and more millions of people "be involved in independent participation in the resolution of these tasks." And further developing the working masses' initiative and activeness is one of the main concerns of party committees and soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs.

Nowadays, for the success of the country's economic and social development, it is necessary to focus attention on questions of the firm strengthening of discipline and the raising of organizational standards. That exemplary order which Vladimir Ilich described in the work "The Great Initiative" [Velikiy Pochin] must be introduced everywhere in order to create the most favorable conditions for effective and productive labor.

The Soviet people unanimously support the measures outlined by the party in that direction. The more consistently and fully socialism's principles are implemented, the higher the prestige of honest conscientious labor and the more resolutely we combat mismanagement, irresponsibility, indiscipline and laxity, the more productive our industry, the more substantial the results of our joint efforts and the better the people's life will be.

In creatively applying and developing Leninism, the CPSU takes into account and generalizes the masses' new historical experience and equips them with new theoretical tenets and conclusions. Of particular significance is the doctrine formulated in recent years of the developed mature socialist society, since it is the solid establishment, strengthening and improvement of developed socialism that form the main content of the activity of the party and the people at the contemporary stage. A profound grasp of Leninism, the ability to apply it in practice, in one's deeds and everyday life, and a steadfast adherence to the Leninist work style constitute the paramount duty of party organizations and committees.

The solution of increasingly large-scale and complex tasks of communist building is a high measure of the responsibility of each of us, primarily of communists, for the common cause. The indestructible unity of the party and the people and the Soviet people's will to implement Lenin's behests and by tireless labor to strengthen the might of our socialist motherland are the guarantee that these tasks will be fulfilled.

IZVESTIYA 22 Jan Editorial

PM271529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "True to Lenin's Behests"]

[Text] Last year our multinational land of soviets solemnly celebrated the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The path traveled in those glorious decades is indeed a whole epoch, for history knows no other such rapid rise from a state of backwardness, disaster and ruin to the might of a modern great power with a very high standard of culture and constantly growing prosperity of the people.

All these world-historic achievements were possible thanks to the revolutionary creativity of the Communist Party created by Vladimir Ilich Lenin and thanks to its ideas and actions, which marked a decisive turning point in the fate not just of our country, but indeed of all mankind. Leninism has been, is and will remain the victorious weapon of the world proletariat and all who are fighting the old world and building the new.

Delivering the report at the ceremonial session to mark the 112th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted:

"The secret of Leninism's eternal youth is that Lenin's teaching, principles and ideals are close to and understood by the millions-strong masses and that every generation finds in them clear answers to the questions which trouble it. Leninism illumines mankind's path into the future and brings peace and progress to peoples throughout the world.

"This is the inexhaustible vital force of Leninism. This is the strength of our party which preserves and constantly enriches the invaluable Leninist heritage."

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union always and in everything checks its plans and policy against the Leninist guidelines. It is true to Lenin's great cause, to his behests and to Marxism-Leninism, the eternally vital revolutionary international teaching.

The practice of perfecting developed socialism, which is the chief component of the party and people's activity at the present stage, is a vivid testimony to this. The basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1986 and for the period through 1990, outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress, and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's May and November (1982) plenums are being fulfilled persistently and purposefully. The focus of attention of all the tremendous multifacted activity of the Communist Party and Soviet state is concern for man and for his good, concern for the flourishing and might of our socialist motherland and for peace on earth.

The goals and program of the Leninist party are a complete expression of the vital interests of the working man. The unity of the party and the people is the result of the conscious purposeful work of communists, convinced that only the people can be the creator of a genuine people's social order. "Socialism," V.I. Lenin said, "is not created according to edicts from above. Bureaucratic red-tape automatism is alien to its spirit. Socialism is vital and creative. It is the creation of the people's masses themselves." Hence the tireless concern of the party to improve the awareness and political culture of the working people. The unfettered initiative of the working man who feels himself master in his own country will work miracles.

As V.I. Lenin told us, the main sphere of activity of the Soviet people is the economy. It is precisely here that the conscious creativity of the masses, their initiative, spontaneity and desire and ability to work conscientiously are revealed in all their greatness. Soviet people understand clearly that the better we work, the better we live. They are exacting in all their dealings, conscious that we can resolve existing problems only through our own efforts. Measures connected with implementing the Food Program occupy a central place in our plans. A great deal remains to be done to expand production of consumer goods and develop the services sphere.

The historic creativity of the masses embraces all spheres of social life. This is a graphic manifestation of the fundamental political quality of the socialist system -- its intrinsic democratism. With us the society of developed socialism has become the society of constantly developing people's sovereignty.

The revolution raised millions and millions of people through Soviet power to active participation in state building. The soviets are a form of political organization which has opened up boundless opportunities to collect, accumulate and turn to the common good the creative initiative of the broadest masses and to take the opinions and suggestions of working people into account in resolving every question. We see daily manifestations of socialist democracy in the masses' ever-wider participation in society and state management and the harmonious combining of the fundamental interests of society and the individual. The party's demand to reach out to every person reflects concern for the individual, concern that the voice and opinion of every Soviet person is heard and given consideration.

The labor and sociopolitical activeness of the masses and the attentiveness to the needs, requirements and opinions of the Soviet people determine to a great extent the moral and political atmosphere in each labor collective and in society as a whole. The political situation which has now taken shape in our society and the whole atmosphere in which the Soviet people live and work are sound and in line with the norms and principles of developed socialism. Of course, this does not mean that we have no shortcomings or problems. The CPSU Central Committee's November (1982) plenum pointed to the need to intensify the sense of responsibility for observing statewide and nationwide interests and struggle more resolutely against any violations of party, state and labor discipline, against mismanagement and wastefulness.

The steady boosting of the economy and the improvement of the people's well-being are not just our internal affair but also our international duty.

The party is guided by Lenin's wise instruction that we exert our greatest influence on the world revolutionary process by our economic policy. The Soviet people have wholeheartedly adopted the slogan: "Reliance on action and not on fine talk is what is needed today to make the great and mighty USSR even stronger."

All our achievements and victories are indissolubly linked with the activity of the Leninist party of communists. All the Soviet people's daily actions embody the ideas and behests of V.I. Lenin and the cause which, in his words, "draws us all, which we desire, which we must create and to which we will devote all our efforts and all our lives."

LENINIST PRINCIPLES PARTY LEADERSHIP VIEWED

LD131113 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1730 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Commentary by Professor Aleksandr Yermolayev, doctor of historical sciences]

[Text] The principle of collective leadership reflects one of the most important laws of social development. Its essence can be put briefly as follows: The people are the decisive force in the historical process. Social revolution in every country puts in the forefront, to use Lenin's words, the collective oranizational talent, without which the millions of the proletariat (?could not) win their victory. With the advance of the development of socialist society the role of the Communist Party, as collective organizer and leader, is on the increase. This is shown, among other things, in the resolutions of party congresses, conferences and plenums.

The principle of collectivity is a trusted school of the theoretical strength of the training of leading cadres. It is only within the community that the individual can obtain access to the means which can ensure the comprehensive development of the abilities to be found in him, Marx and Engels stated. The founders of Marxism-Leninism saw the enormous significance of the democratic essence of the collective leadership; through it, the experience and knowledge of the masses could be realized most fully in practical activity.

The principle of collective leadership is, first and foremost, as Lenin stressed, the scientific study of facts that form the political foundations. The solution of a particular question is preceded by debate, the analysis of various concepts, which is the summing up of existing experiences. Collective leadership if also the principled approach to the analysis of a situation and, if the interests of the cause demand it, as Lenin stressed, it is our duty to voice our conviction without ambiguity, without evasions. It is the primary duty of the leading organs of the party to be diligent in collecting, thinking through and perfecting the favorable experiences of the workers, and to develop the initiatives and energy of the workers.

Only those who trust the people and derive their strength from the living creativity of the people, Lenin warned, can triumph in a revolution and then retain power. A continuous contact between the party organization and ordinary party members is an indispensable preconditions for collective leadership. This is very much in the nature of a law, because the main strength of the party is made up of Communists who are among the [word indistinct] of the people and who represent the party line in practice. It is the communist masses that accumulate the enormous fund of experience which must be studied and applied, in all circumstances, by those who have been entrusted with leadership.

Lenin constantly explained that with regard to the most important issues the (?whole) party membership should consciously make their voices heard. The unity of words and deeds in the Marxist-Leninist party, working on the revolutionary transformation of the world, is obligatory.

It is precisely for this reason that the style of work within the collective organs of the party should be characterized by love of the cause, speedy reaction and precision. It is important that all resolutions collectively approved should promote the successes of the revolutionary struggle and the building of a new life.

The principle of collective leadership is one of the indispensable preconditions of the normal activity of the party organizations. In this connection Lenin stressed: (?This) does not alter the fact that everyone is personally responsible for the matters entrusted to them. He demanded that everyone's personal responsibility should be assured in practice for the precisely and strictly defined work entrusted to them. Negligence which used (?collectivity) as a cloak is one of the main dangers, Lenin said.

Historical experience proves convincingly that the more complex and difficult the tasks arising from social progress and the more profound the revolutionary transformations, the more important becomes the organization of the broad masses of the people, their encouragement and the directing of their will to win. In this connection the role and opportunities of collective leadership in the activity of the Marxist-Leninist parties are, of necessity, on the increase.

The CPSU -- the Central Committee of the party -- (?following) Leninist instructions, acts strictly in accordance with the principle of collective leadership.
The observance of this principle makes it possible for the Communist Party to reach profoundly well-founded decisions and to carry these out in all issues of political life, thus avoiding the obstacles of political subjectivism.

During the period between the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, the Central Committee held 11 plenary sessions. The Politburo held 236 and the Secretariat of the Central Committee 250 meetings. Following the 26th CPSU Congress, the Central Committee adopted important decrees in the interests of bringing about the implementation of congressional resolutions in industry, agriculture, party-building and ideological activity [words indistinct]:

The collective wisdom of the party reflects the will of the working class and the entire people. When we say that the people and the party are united, we think of the undeniable fact that the party's goals and the tasks set by it reflect exactly the wishes and needs of the working masses. For this reason it has always been and still is the party -- this gigantic creative force -- which guarantees the unbroken advance of Soviet society, said Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

PRAVDA REVIEWS ANTHOLOGY ON CPSU TASKS

PM241157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 83 Second Edition p 2

[V. Pavlov review under the rubric "Books": "Following the Congress's Course"]

[Text] The spirit of innovation and striving for great goals permeates the life of our party and the Soviet people. The nature of this life and the scale of achievements are today determined by the ideas and decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Launching increasingly extensive organizational and political work to fulfill the next tasks, the party makes full use of the experience already accumulated. At the same time much that is new is appearing in the leadership of economic and cultural development and in intraparty life.

The book "Questions of Party Work in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" [Voprosy Partiynoy Raboty v Svete Resheniy XXVI Syezda KPSS] (Footnote) (Questions of Party Work in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions, Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1982, 255 pages) is devoted to the analysis and generalization of valuable and instructive elements in the postcongress practice of party organizations. An anthology of articles by party workers from various parts of the country, it presents to readers an impressive panorama of the party's creative activity at the present state.

The book opens with an article by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "Organizational Party Work -- Equal to the New Tasks." It examines in detail the course of the struggle to fulfill the congress' decisions. Showing from concrete examples that the real headquarters in this truly nationwide struggle is the Central Committee and its Politburo, the author describes their multifaceted activity as a model of leadership of the complex processes in communist building and of the creative approach to the fulfillment of the plans laid down. Cardinal problems in the light of the congress' instructions were discussed comprehensively and in depth by the CPSU Central Congress May and November (1982) plenums.

The 26th CPSU Congress made a new contribution to generalizing the experience of communist creation by confirming the tenet on the steady increase in the party's role in society's life during the period of mature socialism. It revealed the peculiarities, forms and methods of leadership relating to the conditions and tasks of the present stage and defined the role and place of each component in our social organism.

The core of all party and state activity has been and remains leadership of the national economy. This means, the book says, that party organizations, from top to bottom, must devote the greatest possible attention to economic problems and make fuller use of every lever for this purpose, and organizational and political levers in particular, bearing in mind that questions of leadership of the economy are not simply economic questions, but political and party questions.

The transfer of the entire national economy onto a footing of intensive development is a fundamental question in our economic policy. It was from this viewpoint that the CPSU Central Committee examined the work of a whole series of local party organizations after the congress. The emphasis was on the need to improve efficiency and quality, develop socialist competition and improve people's working and living conditions and on other important problems. The documents adopted and the practical measures subsequently implemented had a beneficial influence on the course of events, as the materials in the book indicate.

The anthology cites many examples of energetic and competent party leadership. Characteristically, competence is discussed first and foremost. What is meant by this here? Above all, it means the correct choice of means of organizational and political influence with a view to achieving the best results for the lowest expenditure. Competence, which has nothing in common with the petty tutelage which has long been condemned, presupposes that the party committee has profound knowledge of production and of the collective's potential and the ability to see the major tasks behind day-to-day matters. It is particularly important to utilize existing reserves more fully and to more persistently develop the masses' activeness and focus resources on the key salients. That is one of the conclusions drawn, on the basis of analysis of practice, by the following first secretaries: A.E. Voss of the Estonian CP Central Committee; V.I. Konotop of Moscow Obkom; I.A. Bondarenko of Rostov Obkom; B.N. Yeltsin of Sverdlovsk Obkom; and other authors.

The times, with their new tasks, demand still more energetic actions by party committees at all levels. An important place is assigned to gorkoms and raykoms.

In turn, the better the guidance by primary party organizations, whose role was assessed highly by the 26th CPSU congress, the weightier the results. They have special responsibility for our plans. For the most part, the book notes, they operate militantly.

The anthology devotes much attention to cadre policy. In recent years an effective system of selection, education and placing of cadres has grown up. At the same time there are still omissions in this important work. The authors, revealing the reasons for them, deem it necessary to be more persistent in creating an atmosphere of high exactingness everywhere and developing criticism and self-criticism in every way.

The control and verification of execution are examined in the book as an effective means of improving the work of party, soviet and economic organizations, strengthening organization and discipline at all levels and increasing cadres' responsibility for the task entrusted to them. The instructions of the 26th party congress and the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolutions arm Communists with clear demands and criteria for their approach to the organization of control. Recently, as K.M. Bogolyubov, G.V. Kolbin and others note in their articles, the standard of control in party organizations has risen. But cases where matters amount to no more than checking that documents are passed have not yet been eradicated. It is important to strive to merge control organically with practical work in fulfilling the party and government directives and party organizations' own decisions.

The following idea is also expressed in the pages of the anthology: The activeness of party organizations and their ability to effectively influence social processes and accumulate the masses' experience are largely determined by the standard of intraparty life. This is being improved and enriched on the basis of the party rules and the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress and Central Committee plenums. In considering this matter the authors highlight a vital question of party building -- work to increase and strengthen party ranks. The CPSU is steadily growing, but what has been and remains most important is not the quantitative aspect, but the improvement of the qualitative composition of party ranks and the enhancement of Communists' vanguard role everywhere and in everything.

It is well known that the richer and more diverse local experience is, the more fruitful is the party's activity as a whole. Designed for broad circles of the aktiv, the book "Questions of Party Work in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" will serve as a sound prop in the dissemination of the valuable experience accumulated by party organizations.

LABOR DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS IN ALMA-ATA VIEWED

LD272115 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 27 January broadcasts in the Vremya newscast a report by correspondent Viktor Glukhovtsev on problems at the Alma-Ata house-building combine. He reports that the combine is scheduled to build more than 300,000 square meters of housing. Multistory buildings are shown. Glukhovtsev questions how the house-builders will reach this goal, because, since the first day of the year, the combine has been interrupted in its work. As a number of cranes are shown standing idle, Glukhovtsev explains that someone has turned the power off, thus immediately halting the work of several teams.

Glukhovtsev reports that labor rhythm in the fittings shop has been broken because labor discipline has broken down. As coils of metal wire are shown, Glukhovtsev explains that the shop is short of the ordered supplies and that 30 tons of rejected and nonspecification wire are lying around unused while the shop is idel for want of the specified metal. Brigade leader Litvinov is shown complaining that the metal manager in Magnitogorsk and the cement manager in Semipalatinsk are not fulfilling their obligations.

Akhmedova, a welder, is shown explaining that people become despondent when they come to work but only stand around because of power cutoffs or supply shortages.

Glukhovtsev concludes: "Because of a lack of good metal and cement, and because of the time wasted as a result of that lack, and as a result of simple absenteeism, the combine failed to provide the inhabitants of Alma-Ata with 37,000 square meters of housing last year. That is equivalent to 11 of these 70-flat houses. Suppliers and associated works are strictly obligated to fulfill their quotas to the combine. This is required of them by the decision of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee; this is required by life itself."

VOZNESENSKIY DISCUSSES RURAL LABOR DISCIPLINE

OW201132 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0615 GMT on 8 January broadcasts a scheduled 30-minute talk by political observer Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy on labor discipline and labor organization in the Borets Kolkhoz in Ramenskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast, and on importance of discipline in economic management.

Voznesenskiy begins the talk by discussing the importance of labor discipline in a socialist society. He then uses Borets Kolkhoz as an example to illustrate how proper labor organization can ensure good labor discipline. In an interview with the kolkhoz chief agronomist, some of the aspects which contribute to maintain good discipline on the farm are discussed. These include bonus payments for good performance, good living conditions in the kolkhoz and strict penalties for breaking regulations.

Voznesenskiy continues the talk by general discussion on the negative effects of bad labor discipline on economy. He says that previously this was explained by "the humanity of the socialist system which tolerated irregularities in labor discipline" and calls collectives to increase responsibility for worker and employee discipline. Voznesenskiy then interviews a construction brigade leader and a construction worker who comment on the role of discipline in their brigade and cite methods used in maintaining good discipline. These are reprimands by local authorities and firings, forced labor is suggested by them to "ensure at least some return from those who do not respond to initial disciplinary action." Other disciplinary actions proposed by a Moscow shoe factory official are cited which include monetary penalties and temporary dismissals.

Voznesenskiy concludes the talk by asking Professor Rem Aleksandrovich Belousov, chief of economics and the bases of scientific management of the national economy department, to comment on the interrelationship between the top-level planning management and workers discipline. Belousov suggests that discipline at upper management level is just as important and that disciplinary actions should also apply to planning and organizational management. "This is necessary," he said, "for regulating and improving the national economy."

CONTINUITY OF WORKING TRADITIONS URGED

OW222333 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0845 GMT on 6 January broadcasts the scheduled 30-minute "Lenin's University of the Millions" program on continuity of working traditions and instilling nonmaterialistic values in the youth. The program is moderated by Professor Vladimir Vladimirovich Kolobkov, doctor of philosophy.

Kolobkov interviews a former steelworker from the Zhdanov metallurgical plant who tells how his former mentor helped him to find his vocation. He also glorifies the steel founder's work and comments on the shortage of steel founders which frequently led to plan nonfulfillment.

During the program Kolobkov suggests that recent improvements in the living standard in the USSR and significant increases in family income result in children over-emphasizing material values and neglecting the continuity of working traditions.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA DEVOTES FULL PAGE TO LETTERS

PM261131 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 18 January in the Second Edition devotes all of page 2 to readers' letters. A message from the editors points out that this is a continuation of the policy of publishing a monthly page of letters, which are "a very important source of information and an effective means of expressing public opinion and developing criticism and self-criticism." The editors invite readers to write about problems that concern them, as "this will help make the newspaper more interesting and reveal in greater depth very different aspects of the life of the country and its armed defenders."

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Shevardnadze at Factory Meeting

LD270150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] A powerful agglomerated factory began operations today at the Rustavi metallurgical combine in Georgia. Its annual productivity will be 2.2 million tons. Colleagues from Russia, the Ukraine, Azerbaijan and other union republics worked here with Georgian specialists in the building and assembly of the factory. All main processes at the factory are automated. The combine was visited today by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party. He spoke at a meeting dedicated to the labor victory of metallurgists and construction workers.

Solomentsev at Irrigation Meeting

LD270158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] The main results of the work of irrigators of the Nonchernozem Zone in Russia during the first 2 years of the 5-year plan and tasks for the present year were discussed today at an extended collegium of the heads of Nechernozsmyodstroy. It was noted that a significant amount of irrigation work has to be carried out in the Nonchernozem Zone this year. It is important to raise the quality of irrigation and civil engineering, improve the use of machinery and broadly introduce the brigade method of labor.

Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the session.

Rashidov at Uzbek Komsomol Plenum

LD261726 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Jan 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] An Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee plenum was held today in Tashkent. Tasks facing the Komsomol organizations of the republic to develop the military-patriotic and physical education of young people, and their training for service in the USSR Armed Forces, in the light of the 26th CPSU Central Committee and 19th Komsomol Congress decisions, were discussed.

Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

Demichev, Zimyanin at Soiree for Poet

LD252122 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Jan 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] A festive soiree was held in Moscow today in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions devoted to the 90th birthday of the founder of Georgian Party poetry, Galaktion Tabidze. Present at the soiree were Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture; Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Stukalin, head of a CPSU Central Committee department; Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and writers and cultural figures from Moscow and union republics.

Demichev at Soiree for Actor

LD242226 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Jan 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today the Moscow Gorkiy Artists Academy Theater held a festive soiree devoted to the 120th anniversary of the birth of that great actor, director, theorist and pedagogue Konstantin Sergeyevich Stanislavskiy. The soiree was attended by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and Comrade Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department.

Rashidov, Party Aktiv

GF181624 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Summary] "The problems of further improving municipal construction works were reviewed during the meeting of the republic's party and economic aktiv held in Tashkent today. The meeting was opened by Comrade Rashikdov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee."

The secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee addressed the meeting with a "report on the results of the work of the municipal construction, assembling, and water economy organizations and the building materials industrial enterprises for 1983 and the tasks for fulfilling the socialist pledges during 1983 in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum."

"The party organizations are required to strengthen the struggle against the methodical and production discipline, to promote cadres and to utilize the experiences and initiatives of the progressive construction enterprises."

It was pointed out that there should be more care for improving the quality of construction and that a major way of doing this is by team cooperation.

The participants in the meeting called for a highly effective form of labor organization. "Big and important tasks are facing the construction workers of Uzbekistan this year. These tasks deeply concern consumer goods enterprises and the complex' agrarian industrial projects." The republic's construction workers are continuing to explore the riches of Southern Siberia.

"The participants in the meeting expressing firm determination of fulfill all that has been specified for the year and to contribute worthily to the construction works in the 5-Year Plan."

RSFSR MINISTRY GIVEN CONTROL OF HISTORICAL SITES

WA271230 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Jan 83 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Preservation of Monuments"]

[Text] In order to further improve the preservation and use of historical and cultural monuments, the Council of Ministers of the Federation has decided to concentrate the leadership of the registration, preservation, use, restoration and propoganda of the historical and cultural monuments of the RSFSR (except for document collectives) in the RSFSR Ministry of Culture.

The councils of ministers of the autonomous republics, the kray executive committees, the oblast' executive committees, the Moscow city executive committee, and the Leningrad city executive committee are directed to provide in their plans for the apportionment of materials and means for the restoration and the securing of the preservation of historical and cultural monuments which are not being leased out and to provide for the strengthening of local state organs for the preservation of monuments.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON MINISTER CHANGE

The following corrections pertain to the item entitled "New Uzbek Minister of Rural Construction," published in 21 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, R 3:

Headline should read: "New USSR Minister of Rural Construction" (substituting "USSR" for "Uzbek")

Line 2 should read: ...action of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium... (substituting "USSR" for "Uzbek")

GRISHIN OUTLINES MOSCOW'S ECONOMIC PLANS

PM261553 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 83 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Improving the Efficiency of the National Economy"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of representatives of Moscow city working people's collectives was held yesterday in the House of Unions' Hall of Columns. It was convened by Moscow CPSU Gorkom, Moscow Gorispolkom, Moscow city trade unions council and Moscow Komsomol Gorkom.

The meeting was opened by L.V. Petrov, chairman of Moscow city trade unions council.

With great enthusiasm the meeting's participants elected an honorary presidium composed of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The meeting participants discussed the question of Moscow city working people's socialist pledges for 1983.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered the report at the meeting.

Our country, V.V. Grishin said, has entered 1983, the pivotal year of the 5-year plan, in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm. Considerable successes in the development of the country's national economy have been achieved as a result of the Soviet people's active struggle to implement the 26th party congress' decisions and to fittingly greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The Soviet state's prestige in international life has increased even further and its stance as an active fighter for peace throughout the world has been strengthened. The aspiration of the USSR and the socialist countries for peace was demonstrated yet again with new force at the Prague meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The attention of all peoples is now being drawn to a major new peace proposal -- to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of armed force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member-states, the treaty being open to all other states.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers examined the results of the meeting and wholly approved the activity of the USSR delegation led by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to ensure that reason triumphs in international affairs. It will continue to consistently pursue the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence with states of different social systems and remain vigilant to the intrigues of the enemies of socialism and peace, taking all the necessary measures to ensure the country's security.

Our country's working people are responding to the party's concern for peace and the further improvement of Soviet people's well-being with highly productive shock labor. With this in mind, labor collectives everywhere are striving to make broad use of the experience of competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and to bring to light and make fuller use of available internal reserves. Party organizations and all labor collectives have taken the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum as a guide for action.

The plenum resolution and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech define specific paths for the country's further socioeconomic development. The CPSU Central Committee plenum set the task of channeling all efforts toward implementing the 26th party congress' decisions, increasing intensification of social production and improving the national economy's efficiency.

It is planned to speed up the pace of the economy's development and increase the absolute rate of growth of the national income and of industrial and agricultural production and the volume of retail trade turnover. The strenuous targets must be fulfilled with the least possible material and labor expenditure.

The party adheres firmly to the line of ensuring the constant improvement of working people's well-being. A great deal of work is being carried out to implement the Food Program. The preferential growth of Group B sectors and an increase in the output of consumer goods are being ensured in the country's national economy. Large-scale material and financial resources are being allocated for the further development of the agroindustrial complex. Housing, cultural and consumer construction is being carried out on a broad front.

Muscovites, as indeed all Soviet people, have taken the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum as a program for practical action for the forthcoming period. They are determined to mark 1983 with selfless labor to fulfill and overfulfill plans and targets.

A good foundation for the successful fulfillment of the 1983 plan and the whole 5-year plan was laid in the jubilee year which has just elapsed. In mounting socialist competition to fittingly greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, Moscow workers, scientists, engineering and technical workers and employees struggled persistently to improve production efficiency and work quality, speed up scientific and technical progress, make every possible saving on material, labor and financial resources, and strengthen labor and production discipline.

Muscovites performed shock labor on the 18 December 1982 communist subbotnik to mark the jubilee of the land of soviets. Output to the value of tens of millions of rubles was produced that day. A great amount of work was fulfilled in construction, transport municipal services and the services sphere.

The highly productive work by Muscovites in 1982 was marked by lofty awards from the motherland. In accordance with the results of the all-union and republican socialist competition, Moscow city, 6 rayons and more than 140 collectives of the capital were awarded the Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee and also of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU.

The broad development of socialist competition and the selfless labor of workers, engineers and technicians and employees made it possible to successfully complete the 1982 state plan for the volume of sales of output and the production of many types of industrial goods. In fulfilling the party and government decisions on supplying the population more fully with consumer goods, Moscow's labor collectives are constantly working to increase their output and improve their quality and range. An overwhelming majority of production associations and enterprises are now involved in their production. In 1982 consumer goods valued at more than R10 billion were produced.

A number of measures have been carried out to implement the Food Program. The city's enterprises completed ahead of schedule the delivery to agriculture of machines, equipment, instruments and spare parts for agricultural machinery.

Transportation and construction workers completed the 1982 targets successfully.

The capital's labor collectives are taking an active part in the nationwide movement for economic and rational use of material and energy resources. Over the years, 58,000 tons of rolled metal, 302,000 tons of ideal fuel, 571 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, 33,000 tons of gasoline, 35,000 tons of cement and 33,000 cubic meters of timber have been saved.

High production indicators were attained in 1982 by the collectives of the Zil, Sergo Ordzhonikidze machine tool plant, Manometr, Zarya, Voskhod, Golovnye Ubory, Mostekstilprom and Mosmyasoprom production associations; the Kompressor, motor tractor electrical equipment and Mikromashina plants; the M.V. Frunze, Pobeda and Krasnyy Oktyabr factories; the No 34 Mostorgtrans and No 1 Mosstroytrans motor vehicle combines; the Moskva department store; the No 3 milling combine; and the Moszhilstroy and No 3 Gordorstroy trusts.

Many of these collectives have launched new patriotic initiatives, which have been approved by the CPSU Central Committee and Moscow CPSU Gorkom and found wide support among working people of all sectors of the city's economy. The initiatives on the broad utilization of the achievements of science and technology with a view to ensuring a saving of labor, material and energy resources, to guarantee in the 11th 5-Year Plan an increase in profits in excess of the plan on the basis of reducing prime cost of output produced, to deliver machines, devices and spare parts to enterprises of the agroindustrial complex ahead of schedule and a number of others -- are proving effective.

Hundreds and thousands of production frontrunners and innovators, who have fulfilled their plan targets and their socialist pledges ahead of schedule, are marching in the vanguard of socialist competition. Among these are: Hero of Socialist Labor P.A. Vindyukov, heat-treater of the 1st state bearing plant; M.D. Poleshchuk and K.I. Klestova, weavers at the Shcherbakov and Krasnokholmskiy worsted cloth combines; S.Ye. Yatskov, engineer at the Ilich depot; bearer of the Order of Lenin A.I. Gusarov, grinder at the Sergo Ordzhonikidze machine tool plant; bearer of the Order of the Labor Red Banner N.A. Fedoseyeva, team leader at the Mospishchekombinat; honored RSFSR construction workers N.A. Suraykin and V.A. Ageyev, leaders of comprehensive teams at the Glavmosstroy, Moszhilstroy and No 4 Mosstroy trusts; and many others.

On the eve of the meeting, Viktor Andreyevich Lunev, lathe operator at the Kompressor plant which manufactures refrigeration equipment, and Vladimir Ivanovich Bobkov, driver of the Glavmosavtotrans No 10 motor vehicle combine, were among the first in the country to be awarded the Order of Labor Glory First Class.

On behalf of the party gorkom, Moscow Gorispolkom, Moscow city trade unions council and Moscow Komsomol Gorkom, V.V. Grishin cordially thanked Moscow's production frontrunners and innovators for their selfless shock labor in 1982 and wished all the city's working people further successes in labor for the good of our motherland.

The socialist competition which is under way on an extensive scale and the rapid pace and precise rhythm of work in most enterprises and organizations are the guarantee of further progress.

However, the keynote speaker stressed, Muscovites' labor contribution to the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets could be even greater if economic leaders and party organizations of the city's enterprises and institutions made better use of available reserves and potential, showed more concern for the development of the masses' labor activeness, and resolutely eliminated shortcomings in production and labor organization.

Errors in planning and material and technical supply, a low standard of production organization, and poor executive and labor discipline continue to occur in industry.

There are enterprises, associations and even sectors in the city, which do not work steadily, fail to cope with certain plan targets, and make poor use of production capacities. A number of plants and factories do not fulfill pledges for product deliveries in accordance with concluded contracts. At certain industrial enterprises wage increases exceed increases in labor productivity. Losses of worktime, and material and energy resources are still high.

There are still serious shortcomings in capital construction. The prompt commissioning of new buildings and constructions is not being ensured and in a number of cases the quality of construction work remains low. Some construction site leaders do not display proper discipline and responsibility for the fulfillment of the tasks set.

The capital's transport has great reserves at its disposal for improving its work. But stoppages of rolling stock are still high. The loading and unloading of freightcars at enterprises is badly organized. Repair work on freightcars and containers must be considerably increased. The initiative of Moscow enterprises on organizing running repairs to freightcar bodies and containers using their own resources must be disseminated broadly. No freightcar or container must leave Moscow in a state of disrepair. The city's passenger transport, especially in areas of mass housing and construction, is working intensively.

Links between science and production are still developing only slowly. There are shortcomings in the work of municipal services, and trade and consumer services enterprises and organizations.

There are still many shortcomings in organizing socialist competition. It has not become an effective means of developing workers' and employees' labor and sociopolitical activeness everywhere.

There are omissions in educational work which is manifested in the insufficient level of labor and production discipline, absenteeism, cases of drunkenness at work, embezzlement of socialist property and violations of public order.

In some collectives there is no organized struggle against negative phenomena, no application of measures of social influence against offenders and their behavior is rarely discussed at workers meetings and sessions of comrades' courts, omissions for combating drunkenness and alcoholism and cadres' public sections.

The elimination of all these shortcomings is the prime task and a matter of honor for Moscow working people. We are called on to do this by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the conclusions and guidelines in the plenum speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The report noted that in 1983 Moscow's working people must carry out big new and responsible tasks. They are contained in the comprehensive plan for Moscow's economic and social development approved by a Moscow CPSU Gorkom plenum and ratified by a Moscow City Soviet session.

The main special feature of the 1983 plan is a more decisive switch to intensive development of the economy. The basis of all measures for intensification of the capital's economy will be a planned retooling of all its sectors and the introduction of new equipment and technology.

The increasing pace of improvement of labor productivity in comparison with increase in the volume of production which has been achieved in recent years is being maintained. The sectors which determine scientific and technical progress, primarily machine building and instrument building, will be developed rapidly. Measures to improve the quality of output have been outlined.

It is planned to increase the output of consumer goods, including those enjoying increased public demand.

An important special feature of the 1983 plan is the inclusion of a special section for the Food Program.

An increase in the efficiency of scientific research will be ensured on the basis of a greater concentration of resources on the elaboration of topical problems, the strengthening of the material and technical base of scientific research and planning and design organizations and an strengthening of the link between science and production.

The collectives of construction organizations and construction industry enterprises have considerable work to fulfill. Capital investment to the tune of R3.7 billion are being channeled into the construction and renovation of production and nonproduction installations. This will enable a total of 3.45 million square meters of housing, 23 schools, 70 children's preschool establishments, 11 hospital blocks, 18 polyclinics and many other installations to be built and commissioned.

The plan for 1983 envisages further development of city transport, improvement of Muscovites' housing conditions, provision of amenities, improvement of the standard of municipal and consumer services, expansion of the variety and volume of services, fuller satisfaction of the population's demand for consumer goods and further development of health care, education, culture and other sectors connected with services for the population.

It is planned to carry out a number of important measures for the rational use of labor, material, fuel and energy resources.

The plans outlined for 1983 are tough ones. They set major tasks which are considerably new. Recognizing their responsibility for the implementation of the tasks advanced, a number of collectives of the capital's enterprises and organizations have launched a patriotic movement, adopted socialist pledges aimed at improving labor organization and intensifying the struggle against mismanagement and violations of labor and state discipline and resolved to work under the motto of "Honor and glory through labor!" This initiative, which was approved by the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau, is broadly supported by labor collectives. It is aimed at achieving high production indicators on the basis of fuller use of reserves, increased mutual exactingness and the creation of exemplary order at work.

Following the example of production frontrunners and innovators the mass movement of workers aimed at completing their 1983 personal targets in time for the Great October holiday, is gathering momentum.

Socialist pledges for 1983 have now been formulated and adopted by all industrial enterprises, transport, construction and city economic organizations and scientific and planning institutions.

These pledges have an economic basis and reflect the striving of the capital's working people to increase their contribution to the struggle to fulfill the 5-year plan targets.

By now the rayon meetings of representatives of enterprises and organizations which discussed and adopted the 1983 socialist pledges of the rayons' working people have ended.

On the basis of the pledges of collectives of the city's enterprises, organizations and rayons, the 1983 draft socialist pledges of Moscow's working people have been formulated and have been presented for discussion and approval at the present aktiv meeting.

The pledges pay main attention to increasing social production efficiency by making better use of intensive factors of economic growth, by a broad movement to strengthen state, production and labor discipline, the efficient organization of labor and production, the establishment throughout of an atmosphere of high exactingness and responsibility and persistent work for the achievement of high end results by all collectives.

Labor collectives in industry, transport, construction, the city economy and the services sphere have pledged to fulfill the plan for 1983 and the first 3 years of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule in terms of the main technical and economic indicators.

Industry envisages producing output worth R300 million above the plan, overfulfilling the target for the increase in labor productivity, obtaining the entire increase in the production volume by raising labor productivity with a reduction in industrial and production personnel, reducing labor-intensiveness and the prime cost of production and generating R100 million of above-plan profit.

It is planned to intensify work on modernizing and retooling existing enterprises, to comprehensively mechanize and automate 130 shops and sections, to commission 300 automatic and mechanized flow lines, 600 industrial robots and 6,500 units of new equipment and to introduce 2,000 progressive resource-saving production processes.

The draft pledges envisage increasing the proportion of output in the highest quality category to 45 percent of the total volume of production subject to certification and to award the state seal of quality to 3,500 articles.

In conjunction with scientific research and design organizations it is planned to develop and assimilate the production of at least 200 types of new industrial articles and over 2,000 types of consumer goods.

By making more efficient use of rolling stock, the widespread introduction of advanced experience, by improving organization and by strengthening labor discipline, transport workers have pledged to transport 6 million tons of freight above the target for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, to repair at least 140,000 freightcars and 160,000 container in conjunction with industrial enterprises and to commission 12 new surface passenger transport routes.

The collectives of construction organizations pledge to commission ahead of schedule 60 major industrial, cultural-consumer and municipal projects as part of the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the construction and installation plan.

Workers of the city economy will continue to work at transforming apartment blocks, districts and residential areas into exemplary ones and will carry out a comprehensive program of environmental protection measures.

Tough pledges have also been adopted by the collectives of enterprises and organizations in trade, public catering, municipal services and other economic spheres.

One of the most important avenues of Muscovites' socialist pledges is the strict observance of the policy of thrift with regard to raw and semifinished materials, fuel and energy resources. The capital's working people have pledged to save tens of thousands of tons of rolled ferrous metals, cement, hundreds of thousands of kilowatt-hours of electricity and a large quantity of fuel and other materials in 1983.

Moscow's working people will increase their contribution to the implementation of the Food Program. All enterprises and organizations have pledged to fulfill ahead of schedule the yearly plan for the supply of material and technical resources to enterprises of the agroindustrial complex. It is planned to do a lot of work in the form of patronage assistance to agriculture in Moscow Oblast.

The report stressed that the fulfillment of the 1983 socialist pledges will require purposeful work by party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations and a full return from the effort of each production collective.

It is necessary to take all steps to create the conditions for highly productive labor by working people, to make full use of the experience accumulated in the organization of socialist competition and in increasing its effectiveness and to focus efforts on the fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the tasks set out in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech there.

It is necessary to improve the organization of competition and to direct the efforts of those participating so as to accelerate the introduction of scientific achievements into production, the modernization and retooling of industrial enterprises, the automation and mechanization of labor, the reduction of the schedules for the commissioning and assimilation of production capacities and the intensification of the policy of thrift.

The important task is to make the experience of the pacemakers the property of all workers. We must try most resolutely to bring laggard production units up to the standard of advanced ones and achieve a situation whereby Moscow has not a single industrial or transport enterprise, not a single construction organization or economic unit failing to fulfill the plan in terms of the set indicators.

While consolidating the success achieved in the city's economic sectors in the past years of the 5-year plan, we should ensure the kind of growth rates in social production that will not only guarantee the fulfillment of the 1983 targets and the outlined socialist pledges but will also ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan.

V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that the party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations and all working people of Moscow, guided by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum's decisions, will increase their efforts to the struggle to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets, will mark 1983 with new successes in all areas of communist building and will make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN OIL, GAS RESOURCES -- With the information acquired from space, new oil and natural gas resources have been discovered in the western part of Turkmen SSR. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 24 Jan 83 GF]

KYZYLKUM GAS DEPOSITS -- By scientists estimate that there are abundant deposits of natural gas under the Kyzylkum Desert are being proven right. Recently, strong gas leaks have occurred in the depression, the scientists pointed out. Over 30 natural gas installations have been set up in Kyzylkum to date and work is underway to establish more. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 16 Jan 83 GF]

NEW UZBEK DAM -- The Andizhan Dam, which has been constructed on the Kara-darya River in eastern Uzbekistan, has been put into operation. This artificial sea has the capacity of 2 billion cubic meters of water. The waters of Andizhan Dam will irrigate nearly 500,000 hectares of land. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Jan 83 GF]

COSMOS-1438 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 27 JAN

LD271346 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 27 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1438, today.

The satellite carries scientific equipment intended for continuing the exploration of outer space.

The satellite was launched into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution is 88.9 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface is 254 kilometers, minimum--213 kilometers, inclination of the orbit is 70.4 degrees.

Cosmos-1438 carries a radio system for the accurate measurement of the elements of the orbit, a radiotelemetric system for transmitting to earth the information on the work of the on-board instruments and equipment.

The equipment aboard "Cosmos-1438" is functioning normally. The coordination-and-computing center is processing incoming information.

UKRAINE INSTITUTE DESCRIBES VENUS LANDSCAPES

AU271129 Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Using data obtained by means of space radar, the associates of the radiophysics and electronics institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences have managed to reproduce Venus landscapes which are, as a rule, hidden behind a thick cover of clouds. For this purpose they applied the method of the spectral synthesis of the image with the assistance of an electronic computer. The panorama of two areas of the planet has been created, covering in total a surface of about 50 million square kilometers.

MOSCOW TV VIEWS UPCOMING DOSAAF CONGRESS

Preparations Described

OW280100 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0105 GMT 23 Jan 83

["In Response to Your Letters" feature from the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program]

[Excerpt] The "I Serve the Soviet Union" program has received many letters requesting a description of one of the largest mass organizations in the country: The voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation and Navy (DOSAAF). People of every age and from the most diverse professions have written, but the majority of these letters are from those who will soon put on a military uniform and take the military oath. Yesterday's workers and school pupils will become servicemen, and among them will be many who have already managed to learn various skills -- driver and mechanic, radiotelegraph operator, ship's electrician -- in DOSAAF groups, clubs and schools.

These young men, who are taking their first steps into the life of a soldier, a life which is full of difficulties and severe tests, have someone to learn from. As you know, Army service under contemporary conditions is not an easy task. Much must be learned and mastered to become an excellent specialist and an expert in one's field.

Millions of DOSAAF members are voluntarily acquiring military knowledge and engaging in technical and applied military types of sport. During its 56 years of activity, the defense society has shown itself to be a patriotic organization, a reliable assistant, a reserve for the Armed Forces, as well as a forge for mass technical vocations.

Today an all-union month of mass defense work, devoted to the 65th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces, is beginning in our country. Its activities will literally encompass the whole country, and will take the shape of a unified demonstration of the inviolable unity of the Army and the people.

Numerous meetings of youths with veterans of the Leninist party and the Armed Forces, a festival of patriotic military films devoted to the motherland's soldiers, fulfillment of the Ready for Labor and Defense of the USSR complex of [sports] standards, and competition in automobile, motorcycle, model making, parachuting, shooting and many other kinds of technical and applied military types of sport will be held during the month.

Its organizers -- the Soviet trade unions, Komsomol and DOSAAF -- are striving to ensure that, during this period, lectures and soirees, devoted to the heroic traditions of the Armed Forces of the country of the soviets and the glorious achievements of servicemen in peacetime, be held at enterprises and educational institutions, at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in subunits of troops and in ships.

Much will have to be done by the defense society during the month. Rendering of accounts and elections of leading DOSAAF organs are being completed. Currently, oblast and kray conferences are being held in its numerous organizations where the results of the work of recent years are being summed up and tasks for the coming period are being outlined.

Here is what Major General Aleksey Leonidovich (?mavyyev), Member of the DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium, has to say:

[Begin recording] The defense society is actively preparing for its ninth all-union congress, which will be held on 16 and 17 February in the Great Palace of the Kremlin.

DOSAAF is arriving at this important event in its life with an organization which has been strengthened and with considerably more members. Today the defense society includes 355,000 primary organizations which have been established in practically every labor and educational collective, uniting more than 103 million people in their ranks. Today, the defense society is a network of educational organizations. One out of every three conscripted youths has graduated from one of them, learning a technical military skill and entering the ranks of servicemen prepared to more rapidly master military tasks and take his place in the complement of a detachment, detail or crew at its combat post.

Currently, more than 2 million people a year acquire technical skills essential for the national economy in DOSAAF. Finally, 32 million young men and women are joining in the sports activities of courageous, skillful and decisive people, in technical and applied military types of sport in the ranks of the defense society, in its primary educational and sports organizations.

From year to year, the defense society strenthens the educational materials base essential for all this work. That is why military and political education in the defense society is presently being carried out on a new qualitative basis, in which patriotic military propaganda is being combined with technical military training into an inseparable process where it becomes possible to develop certain essential qualities in the conscripts and future servicemen -- such as the fusion of profound ideological conviction and practical preparedness to come to the armed defense of the great socialist gains.

We are convinced that the work outlined for the period beginning today and ending on 23 February will permit the achievement of a new upsurge in the activities of all organizations conducting patriotic military training of our youth and preparing them for service in our glorious Armed Forces, and that this will be a new contribution towards strengthening the economic and defensive might of our socialist motherland. [end recording]

DOSAAF Activities

LD232117 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 23 January carries the 30-minute program "On the Ground, in the Skies and on the Sea" devoted to DOSAAF themes.

Following the opening title, the motto "Welcoming the Ninth DOSAAF Congress" is shown against the background of a DOSAAF badge. There then follows a 15-minute feature entitled "Prepare To Serve the Motherland," spoken by an unidentified narrator. This begins with documentary footage of World War II fighting as the narrator says that two generations have never experienced war but learn about it from veterans, films and books. The feature continues with views inside the Yelets Regional War Museum and the USSR Armed Forces Museum as veterans recount some of their wartime experiences. Radar and radio operators, mechanics and drivers are shown, training, while the narrator says that DOSAAF has the important task of training young people for service in the Armed Forces. The narrator then says DOSAAF provides training for sports which could be applicable in combat. Marksmen are shown at target practice; and an airfield where flight training is carried out is also shown. Finally, schoolchildren and students are shown competing in "Eaglet" mock battles. The narrator says: "The training of young people for service in the Armed Forces, for fulfillment of that sacred constitutional duty -- the defense of the fatherland -- is the vital concern of the defense association."

The program's second feature is entitled "The Sport of the Brave" and is spoken by an unidentified narrator. This section is devoted to the activities of the central parachute sports club of the airborne assault troops, which was set up 20 years ago. The feature shows their museum and describes various exhibits.

Club members are shown skydiving, camping, swimming and discussing photographs of their latest jumps. The feature ends by showing club members on the USSR team attending traditional competitions among the fraternal armies, the latest of which was held in Bulgaria.

KIRGHIZ DOSAAF CONGRESS HELD, CHAIRMAN NAMED

LD271020 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 13 Jan 83 p 1

[Summary] The Seventh Congress of DOSAAF of the Kirghiz SSR took place in Frunze on 12 January. Major General K.U. Usenbekov, chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee of the Kirghiz SSR, presented the report.

"It was noted that in the period since the sixth republican congress of DOSAAF the society's organizations have done a substantial amount of work in the sphere of military and patriotic education and training of youth for the defense of the socialist homeland. The organizations have been actively promoting the strengthening of the country's combat capability and implementation of the tasks set by the Communist Party."

The congress elected a new DOSAAF Central Committee of the Kirghiz SSR and a new Auditing Commission. It also elected delegates to the Ninth USSR DOSAAF Congress. Maj Gen Usenbekov was reelected as chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee of the Kirghiz SSR.